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High Commendation.

AMERICAN DRUGGIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York City.

Gentlemen: I have to thank you for several copies of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD, *for January 10, 1895. I wish, also, on behalf of the College of Pharmacy, to thank you for your very fine and satisfactory article on this institution. It is, in my judgment, the best paper on the subject which has ever appeared, at least the best that I have seen since my connection with the College.*

With best respects, I am

Very truly yours,

SAM'L W. FAIRCHILD.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1895.

LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

MANY FAIL, FEW SUCCEED.

Statisticians tell us that of all the businesses established, 85 per cent. prove failures, 10 per cent. come out even, while only 5 per cent. prove really profitable. While the commercial statistics of American pharmacy have not yet been compiled, it is probable that the showing of such statistics would not vary greatly from that made by commercial undertakings as a whole.

OPPOSING FACTORS IN PHARMACY.

In pharmacy there are two opposing factors, either of which but for the influence of the other would cause a marked alteration in the average results in either the one or the other direction. The semi-professional standing of the pharmacist in the community, accorded him for his technical knowledge and skill, should act in the direction of giving greater permanence and a larger percentage of successes than is noted in other and purely commercial callings. This very technical knowledge, however, carries with it a germ of danger, in that in its pursuit sight is often lost of the commercial aspects of the calling or their importance as a factor in success is underrated.

The other factor is the purely commercial spirit, which reaches its acme in the huge metropolitan establishment of the advertising cutter. In its extreme manifestation this spirit has a tendency to belittle in the eyes of the public the respect to be accorded the pharmacist as a person of special knowledge and to place him on a plane with other bargain offerers, with the MACYS and the RIDLEYS of commerce.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

Both the scientific, or technical, and the commercial aspects of pharmacy must be taken into account if success is to be assured. Not only must the pharmacist keep track of the latest scientific advances in chemistry and pharmacy, but he must also keep in close touch with the markets in which his goods are purchased. He must bring his scientific accuracy of observation to bear upon all the goods bought, whether in the line of drugs or of sundries. How many druggists, for example, are there who have ever determined for themselves the capacity of any of the hot water bottles which they handle? Probably not a dozen; yet a vast number of these bottles are sold yearly which are from 2 to 8 ounces short in capacity. It is true that they are generally marked s. c., meaning short capacity, but it is also true that salesmen not infrequently forget to explain this fact when quoting an "inside" figure, and if they do not do so the majority of pharmacists are none the wiser. Glass graduates also vary very materially in capacity, the variation in a case which recently came under our own notice amounting to 12 drachms in 1 pint. In relation to fever thermometers, too, it behooves the buyer to beware, for cheap thermometers are a great temptation but are often a delusion and a snare. On the other hand, the "one minute" thermometers for which fancy prices are frequently charged can be had at the same price as the regular thermometers by ordering "small bulb" thermometers. While these points may seem unimportant, it is by care in such details that the pharmacist is enabled to make a financial success.

Of the necessity of keeping close track of the drug market every pharmacist of experience must be well aware, and such as have not paid much attention to this department would find it to their material advantage to study closely the market reports in each issue of our journal, for we endeavor to present in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD precisely the two features, attention to which are essential to the best development of the pharmacist, and these are first, the technical, and second, the commercial side of pharmacy, and in both of these we give the latest and most authentic information.

PHARMACY IN MINNESOTA.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

The friends of pharmacy laws will be glad to learn of the progress which pharmacy is making under the operation of the law in Minnesota. The tenth annual report of the Pharmacy Board of this State contains an interesting account of the improved condition of things which has followed the enactment of a State Pharmacy Law. The progress of phar-

macy has been stimulated, and a general impetus has been given to the cause of pharmaceutical education.

BEFORE AND AFTER. Previous to the enactment of the law regulating the practice of pharmacy the State could boast of no school or college where pharmacy was taught. Any person wishing to take up this study was obliged to go to some other State to do so. Now three schools are in existence, one of which is a department of the State University under the direction of Professor WULLING, who is dean of the school and director of the pharmaceutical laboratories. The other schools are private enterprises, and the mere fact of their existence is an indication that in the great Northwest the study of pharmacy is prosecuted under favorable conditions and is encouraged.

HOME STUDY ENCOURAGED. Home study has also received an impetus, and modern books of pharmacy are now to be found in almost every drug store throughout the State. Comment on the changed condition of things is prompted by a reference to the matter contained in the report of the State Board for the year just closed. Where formerly an old Dispensatory was the only book available in most of the drug stores, it is now the exception to find a drug store lacking in modern text books.

THE VALUE OF PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS. The report speaks in satisfactory terms of the new system of practical examinations which was adopted a year ago. The examiners provide each candidate with an individual dispensing cabinet, so that each person has a complete equipment for his work and can perform it promptly and without interference. Practical examinations have been adopted by many other examining boards, but the credit for introducing individual cabinets rests, we think, with the Board of Minnesota. The value of this means of ascertaining the skill and practical experience of a pharmacist is freely conceded, and the pharmacists of Minnesota are to be congratulated in the possession of a Pharmacy Board which gives so much proof of liberality of spirit in educational matters. The report itself is a model publication and contains information of much practical value to pharmacists.

THE BICYCLE AND HEALTH.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. A recent session of the New York Academy of Medicine was devoted to a discussion of the bicycle, and it is interesting to note that not one voice was raised in condemnation, while many members not only signified their professional approval of the value of its use as an aid to health, but stated that they spoke to a certain extent from personal experience.

Dr. GRAEME M. HAMMOND, who opened the discussion by an interesting paper on the subject, said that statistics of 14 individuals who have ridden from 5 to 15 years and covered from 5,000 to 27,000 miles each showed that all have greatly increased their lung capacity, while some showed a simple cardiac hypertrophy similar in character to the hypertrophy of any muscle which has been used a great deal. The muscular system of the bicycle rider was found as a rule to be uniformly developed.

THE EFFECT ON PROFESSIONALS. The effects of swift riding, as shown by a study of fourteen professional riders, seven of whom are racing men of international reputation, showed none of the evil effects which are generally and with some justice attributed to the habit of riding in a stooping posture. Although all of these men habitually rode with the body at right angles to the limbs there was no trace of the curved spine which is reported to be caused by this practice. Because these particular riders seem not to have been affected by the stooping posture it is not to be deduced that every one can ride in this fashion with impunity. There can be no question that the stooping posture in riding is decidedly injurious, although these particular men, by reason of unusual physical development, were enabled to withstand this influence.

THE DARK SIDE. Certain precautions should be observed in this as in any other form of exercise. The saddle, for instance, should be tilted either forward or backward, and so adjusted that the weight is borne by the glutial muscles and not by the perineum. Unless the saddle is properly adjusted and the correct attitude assumed genital irritation may be produced or aggravated, but this is easily avoidable. In the same way harm may result from overexertion by those unaccustomed to taking violent exercise. Abuse of the wheel may cause dilatation as well as hypertrophy of the heart, but the same is true of any form of general and vigorous exercise.

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT. Exercise on the bicycle seems particularly valuable in certain cardiac affections, but where any cardiac trouble exists the wheel should only be used under the advice of a physician and with occasional examinations of the condition of the heart. In pulmonary complaints, judicious exercise on the bicycle is very much to be commended. Gynæcologists generally have commended the use of the bicycle for women, and at the meeting referred to above Dr. W. M. POLK took occasion to give it his special commendation as valuable in cases of dysmenorrhœa.

For the pharmacist, who has but a few hours in which to take out of door exercise, the bicycle is of the greatest value, giving him, as it does, opportunity to combine healthful exercise with agreeable recreation.

DISHONEST SUBSTITUTION.

TAMPERING WITH PRESCRIPTIONS. Great and increasing attention is being directed at present to the practice persisted in by a few unworthy members of the trade of substituting inferior imitations of proprietary compounds for the original articles. It is charged by some manufacturers that the prescriptions of physicians are frequently tampered with by unscrupulous pharmacists who lend themselves to this reprehensible practice.

SUBSTITUTION A REFLECTION UPON REPUTABLE PHARMACISTS. We have too much confidence in the good faith of the great bulk of pharmacists to believe that dishonest substitution as such is practiced to anything like the extent complained of. But that it exists cannot be denied. The manufacturers of some proprietory preparations have felt it severely in recent years, and in a few cases have found it necessary to bring flagrant cases of this dishonest practice to the attention of the courts. All this is, of course, a severe reflection upon reputable pharmacists the vast majority of whom we believe to be beyond reproach in all matters concerning the substitution of inferior substances for articles of greater value. The subject is one which demands the immediate attention of the whole trade, and some action looking to the removal of the stigma of habitual substitution, which seems to rest on the retail trade of the whole country, should be taken speedily.

AN INTERESTING PAPER ON SUBSTITUTION. As an important contribution to the literature of this subject, we print on another page the interesting paper on "Substitution" read at the meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association by ADDISON DIMMITT of Louisville, and commend its careful perusal to all interested in the correction of the evil with which it deals.

Our Price-List.

I have silently applauded the constant and indisputably successful efforts of your staff to send out a correct, neat and valuable price-list. The matter of your journal is inferior to none.

F. E. NABERS,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Contains Many Helps.

Allow me to renew my subscription for your valuable paper. It certainly contains many helps for an enterprising druggist. Trusting that it may ever be a source of great benefit to every subscriber, I remain,

PERLEY L. COTTON.

AUBURN, MAINE.

Written for the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS.

By Galen, Jr.

Plans for the betterment of business are in order with the passing of winter. New attractions in all lines are demanded and the active man of business occupies himself with the production of novelties and attractions for spring and summer business.

The druggist turns naturally to the equipment of his soda fountain and gives his attention to the preparation of suitable flavors and syrups for summer customers.

It is with a view of assisting the progressive druggist in his efforts to please that the following compilation has been made.

The formulas have been culled, for the most part, from the writer's note-book and represent the result of practical experience in the manufacture of soda fountain extracts and syrups.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

This is nothing more than a misnomer for tincture of vanilla, and if the pharmacopœial directions for the preparation of this article be followed a satisfactory article will result; but for the benefit of those who prefer to use a different preparation, we append the following formulas:

Vanilla Essence I.

Vanillin crystals	5 drams.
Absolute alcohol	20 fl. ounces.
Distilled water	15 fl. ounces.

Dissolve the vanillin crystals in the alcohol and add the water.

The odor of vanilla is said to be obtained in great strength by this formula:

Vanilla Essence II.

Musk	1 grain.
Potassium carbonate	10 grains.
Vanilla bean	1 ounce.
Boiling water	4 ounces.
Alcohol	12 ounces.

Digest the vanilla, potash and musk with the water in a covered vessel, and allow to stand till cold. Then add the alcohol, macerate for 14 days, strain and filter.

Vanilla Essence III.

Vanilla bean (cut fine)	8 ounces.
Deodorized alcohol	5 pints.
Water	3 pints.

Mix the liquids. Put one-third of the mixture in a suitable water bath apparatus with the cut beans. Cover closely and heat to not over 140° F. for one hour, and remove the heat. Drain off the liquid, add another third of the liquid, repeat the process, and again with the remaining portion of the liquid. Put the beans into a percolator, and having mixed ½ pint of the liquid in the proportions given, percolate to remove the last traces of the extract from the beans.

Filter the mixed liquids and pour the percolate on the filter to remove the adherent extract.

SYRUP OF VANILLA.

Vanilla essence	fl ℥ iv
Solution of caramel	fl ℥ ij
Syrup containing gelatin ℥ iv—Cong.	1.0 ij

Mix well.

ORANGE ESSENCE.

Oil orange (sweet)	fl ℥ ij
Alcohol	Oj
Water	fl ℥ j

Mix; allow to stand three days and filter.

ORANGE SYRUP I.

Orange essence (as above)	fl ℥ j
Solution citric acid (50 per cent.)	fl ℥ j
Tincture curcuma	q. s.
Simple syrup	Cong. j

ORANGE SYRUP II.

Take six good oranges and rub the oil from the rind by means of cut loaf sugar. After doing this the juice of the oranges is squeezed into about 4 or 5 pints of foamed stock syrup. The sugar used to extract the oil is placed in syrup and the whole heated gently to dissolve the sugar; then strain. If desired for blood orange color with raspberry juice or tincture of cudbear. The rind will readily give up its oil to the sugar, then add foamed syrup to make 1 gallon. In case the oranges are unusually sweet acidify with citric.

ORANGE SYRUP III.

Oranges	No. vj
Tincture quillaja	fl. ℥ iv
Loaf sugar	℥ lxiv
Water, sufficient to make	Cong. j

Grate the oranges lightly and macerate the gratings in a quart or more of water; throw the whole on a flannel filter, then pass enough water through, when added to the orange juice, to make 4 pints; finally add this to the sugar contained in a conical percolator and dissolve by percolation. The tincture of quillaja is added to the finished product.

ORANGE SYRUP IV.

Grate the outer peels of six large oranges and rub the gratings with 8 ounces of loaf sugar. To this add ½ gallon of syrup, stir thoroughly until the sugar is dissolved and strain. Add the expressed juice of the oranges and 1 fluid ounce of a 50 per cent. solution of citric acid to the strained solution, and lastly, add sufficient syrup to bring the bulk up to 1 gallon, and use without foam.

BLOOD ORANGE.

Orange essence (as above)	fl. ℥ ij
Solution citric acid	fl. ℥ ij
Raspberry juice	fl. ℥ viij
Simple syrup, to make	Cong. j

Mix and strain through flannel.

LEMON SYRUP I.

Take two large, sound lemons; grate the peel and triturate with 2 ounces of sugar of milk and 1 pint of hot simple syrup. Shake thoroughly, and when cold add the expressed juice of the lemons, ½ ounce of solution of citric acid (50 per cent.) and sufficient syrup to bring the total bulk up to 1 gallon.

LEMON SYRUP II.

Lemons	No. viij
Alcohol	fl. ℥ iv
Solution citric acid	fl. ℥ ij
Loaf sugar	℥ clx
Water	Ox
White of egg	No. viij

Grate the peel of lemons and extract the flavor with the alcohol. Express the juice, and after mixing both together, add the sugar and water, and dissolve by heat. When cool add the solution citric acid and white of egg. The white of egg should be beaten to a froth before adding to the syrup.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP I.

Powdered chocolate (Baker's)	℥ iv
Powdered cocoa (Van Houten's)	℥ ij
Cold water	℥ xj
Simple syrup	Cong. j

Mix the chocolate powders and make into a thin paste with the water. Heat the syrup to the boiling point and add the watery thin stream, stirring vigorously. Use without straining.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP II.

Powdered chocolate	℥ viij
Water	Oj
Vanilla essence	fl ℥ ij
Simple syrup	Cong. j

Triturate the chocolate with sufficient hot water to form a smooth paste; then add the syrup and heat to the boiling point. When cool strain through cheese cloth and add the vanilla essence.

CREAM CHOCOLATE I.

Chocolate	℥ viij
Condensed milk	1 can
Loaf sugar	℥ lxxx
Vanilla essence	fl. ℥ iss
Whites of egg	No. ij

Triturate the chocolate with sufficient water to form a paste and add to remainder of water in which has been dissolved the other ingredients.

CREAM CHOCOLATE II.

Chocolate (Menier's)	℥ iv
Cocoa (Van Houten's)	℥ ij
Cold water	℥ xj

Mix and add:

Condensed milk (Eagle brand)	℥ xvj
Boric acid	℥ ij
Stock foam syrup	Cong. j

Stir well; boil 1 minute, and use without straining.

COFFEE SYRUP I.

Mocha and Java coffee, of each	℥ viij

Put the mixed coffees in a percolator and add:

Boiling water	Ovj

Allow the coffee to macerate about 12 hours before starting percolation; then percolate to 5 pints.

For hot soda add:

Sugar	℥ lxxx

For cold soda:

Sugar	℥ cxxviij
Condensed milk	℥ xvj
Caramel solution	q. s.

COFFEE SYRUP II.

Fluid extract coffee	fl. ℥ viij
Citric acid	℥ ij
Syrup	Cong. j

Dissolve and mix.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Raspberry juice	Oij
Loaf sugar	℥ lvj

Dissolve the sugar in the juice with the aid of heat; strain and transfer to a bottle, labeled

CONCENTRATED SYRUP.

To prepare for fountain use add 1 quart of this syrup to 2 quarts of simple syrup and 3 fluid drams of solution of cochineal or a lesser amount of carmine solution.

SYRUP FOAM.

Gelatin makes one of the nicest and cleanest foams for soda syrup, the brand known as Cox's being excellent for this purpose. Gelatin foam has the advantage of ease of preparation and does not seem to interfere with the keeping qualities of the syrup, while the foam produced is all that could be desired. It has many points of superiority over soap bark or egg albumen. One-half ounce of gelatin to the gallon of syrup will usually be found sufficient.

Society of Chemical Industry.

NEW YORK SECTION.

The usual monthly meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth street, on Monday, February 4. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the Hotel Nevada, West Sixty-ninth street and the Boulevard, to which about 30 members sat down. Alfred H. Mason, the chairman of the local section, presided. The dinner was an informal affair and no set speeches were made. Mr. Mason announced, however, that a Chemical Industry Club had been formed with a view to provide suitable arrangements for future dinners. James H. Hartford had been appointed secretary of the new club and would issue announcements and invitations.

The dinner passed off very pleasantly and afforded the members numerous opportunities for making new acquaintances. The success of the dinner was due largely to the efforts of James H. Hartford of Schoelkopf, Hartford & Maclagan, who had attended to the preliminary details and arranged for the service.

After dinner the members adjourned to the museum of the college and the regular meeting of the Section was opened by the chairman, Alfred H. Mason. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read. The chairman then made a statement to the effect that he had communicated with the council of the society in London in regard to the publication of reports of the meeting and abstracts of the paper in advance of their appearance in the official journal of the society and had been informed that it was the custom of the parent society to permit reporters to be present at the meetings in London and other parts of England. No objection was ever made to the publication in the English technical journals of abstracts of the proceedings of the different sections of the society. This statement was evidently called forth by the complaints of some members of the local section who had feared that the publication in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD of reports and abstracts would interfere with their publication in the journal of the society. One contemporary publication, which has lacked the enterprise and energy so much needed in obtaining reports of this kind, has tried to cover its shortcomings in this respect by making vague allusions to some mysterious "leak" in the society, but the absurdity of the statement only created amusement among the well-informed.

The paper of the evening was entitled:

A Comparison of the Official Methods for the Assay of Opium as Prescribed in the Sixth and Seventh Editions of the United States Pharmacopœia.

BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

In reply to a question from the chairman preliminary to the reading of the paper as to whether Mr. Wainwright preferred the use of the word "official" to "officinal," he said that the appearance of the former word in the official announcement of the meeting was a misprint, as he preferred the word *officinal*, and invariably used it. Proceeding to the subject of his paper he stated that it was not his intention to describe the assay of opium in general. The literature of the subject was very voluminous, and he confined himself to an endeavor to demonstrate the value of the one method over the other. All are more or less modifications of one process, he said, and any method of assay adopted by the United States Pharmacopœia should be within the ability of pharmacists of average attainments. The process of the Pharmacopœia of 1880 was then described as follows: Opium is triturated with milk of lime in a mortar and water added, with occasional stirring during half an hour; the mixture is then filtered and extracted with a mixture of alcohol and stronger ether; chloride of ammonium is then added, and the mixture well shaken and allowed to stand for 12 hours. The ethereal layer is then decanted and the crystal collected by filtration.

The method official in the Pharmacopœia of 1890 is Squibb's modification of Fluckiger's process and differs from the 1880 method in that milk of lime and chloride of ammonium are no longer used, ammonia water replacing chloride of ammonium as a precipitant in the new process. He stated it as his belief, however, that the 1880 process was superior to the 1890 process in producing the full yield of alkaloid. With a few improvements the former process could be made to yield better results than the one now in use, and as one of these he suggested the use of lime water with oxalic acid as an indicator. If the results yielded by the 1880 process were discordant, it was not to be taken as the fault of the process, as the portion of opium soluble in water varies according to the sample. The results obtained by the Squibb process from one lot, ten samples of which were experimented with, did not show a greater variation than 1 per cent., the lowest being $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Of a second lot representing 20 samples the variation stood at $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. for the greatest and $3\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. for the least. A third lot from which 25 samples were taken varied from $1\frac{9}{10}$ to 4 per cent. The results with the 1880 process were not uniform unless some modification of the process be employed. He considered the process of 1890 better adapted to the needs of pharmacists, as it gave concordant results and was more easily applied.

The Opium Assay Method of the U. S. P.

BY E. R. SQUIBB.

This concluded Mr. Wainwright's paper, and, discussion being invited, Dr. E. R. Squibb of Brooklyn, who was present, addressed the meeting. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he had given in his adhesion to the use of the word "officinal." It would be a good thing, he said, to use the word officinal to designate all the preparations of the Pharmacopœia. One cannot speak, he went on, of an official fact or document in the sense in which the word is used in the Phamacopœia, and he would therefore declare himself in favor of the word officinal.

In regard to opium and the lime water correction test, Dr. Squibb advocated the use of the lime water correction test as a quantitative test. Mr. Wainwright had only used it as a qualitative test. He had assayed 28 cases out of 14 lots, each assay being made by four persons generally. The opium in the assays conducted by him was, he said, of a higher grade than the opium ordinarily used. The opium tested by Mr. Wainwright only averaged 10⅞ per cent. of morphine, while his samples contained from 12 to 15 per cent. The first four assays worked out 13.82, 13.79, 13.84 and 13.81 per cent. These figures when corrected by the lime water test read 12.82, 12.72, 12.63 and 12.81 per cent., the difference being 1, 1.01, 1.19 and 1 per cent. Dr. Squibb called attention to the uniformity in these figures, and commented on the difference between these and the figures cited by Mr. Wainwright. A portion of the five cases was dried and used in powder form. When tested it gave 16.77, 16.73, 15.74 per cent. (which was evidently an error, as it was unlikely that a difference of 1 per cent. could occur), 16.31 per cent., which figures were corrected to 15.94, 15.77, 15.71 and 15.26 per cent. A second lot of one case of crude opium assayed 13.91, 13.69, 12.9 and 12.57 per cent., corrected to 13.63, 12.87, 12.86 and 13.37 per cent. Third lot, five cases gave 13.26, 13.12, 12.7 and 13.45 per cent. The correction test showed a difference of 0.66, 0.66, 0.78 and 1.04 per cent. Fourth lot gave 16.77, 16.57, 16.07 and 16.35 per cent., corrected to 15.61, 15.91, 15.59 and 15.52 per cent., a percentage difference of $\frac{1}{10}$, 0.66, 0.68 and 1.13 per cent. A sample of powdered opium gave about the same result. One lot gave a precipitate wholly soluble in lime water and no correction was made. Out of 14 assays only three escaped the lime water correction. He was not sure whether the grade of opium used ever determined the result. On this point he said he would like to have Mr. Wainwright's opinion. His statements were not intended as a correction to Mr. Wainwright, but merely to rectify some of his own former statements. He observed that Mr. Wainwright dried his morphine to 100° C. This meant the employment of hydrous morphine. Morphine contains 7 per cent. of water of crystallization at 60° C.; 7 per cent. should therefore be added to Mr. Wainwright's figures.

Dr. Squibb's remarks were listened to with the closest attention, and he was accorded a perfect ovation by the members on resuming his seat.

Joseph F. Geisler arose after Dr. Squibb had taken his seat and made a valuable contribution to the discussion by referring to his own experiments on the morphiometric assay of opium undertaken in 1888. He had occasion in that year to go over the process of 1880, and had ascertained that 50 ccm. of filtrate did not contain 5 gm. of opium, as stated in the 1880 Pharmacopœia. The errors in the 1880 method were, in his opinion, errors of the process. The greatest difference noted by him was stated at 1.7 per cent. The water of crystallization contained in morphine was ascertained by him to amount to 6.8 per cent., and not to 7 per cent, as stated by Dr. Squibb.

Dr. Stillwell said that this subject had come up 10 or 12 years ago and experiments conducted by him at that time confirmed the observations of the previous speaker that the aliquot method was worth little or nothing. One was more apt to get the large difference in cold weather and the higher grades required the least correction. He said it was his practice never to read a report without correcting the final crystals.

Dr. Coblentz referred to his experience in the laboratory with 150 to 200 students working on the one assay at the same time. The Pharmacopœia of 1880 gave discordant results, the difference sometimes amounting to 5 per cent. The process of 1890 seemed complicated, but he found less difficulty with it than with the lime method. The variations with 200 students were not more than ¼ to ½ per cent., and this must be regarded, he said, as a good result. If it showed up thus

well with students, continued Dr. Coblentz, what might be expected with chemists? He found that the average pharmacist is often unable to detect the errors that would be patent to a chemist. He expressed it as his conviction that in the process of 1890 we have the best assay method yet devised for the porphiometric assay of opium.

The chairman asked Mr. Wainwright whether the methods described in the United States Pharmacopœia was the method followed by the author. He replied that the present method of the Pharmacopœia had been in use by the United States customs authorities since 1883. In regard to the lime water method on which Dr. Squibb had laid great stress Mr. Wainwright expressed it as his opinion that the method might be improved by final titration with oxalic acid. It was sufficient for him, however, to know that opium entered at the port assayed 9 per cent. of morphine in order to admit it. The higher the percentage of morphine in opium the more likely, according to the speaker, is it to be impure. This is especially the case with Persian opium. When the percentage of morphine runs up to 15 per cent. we are always suspicious of it. Referring to a statement by Dr. Squibb, he said he did not wish it understood that it was the practice in his service to dry the morphine to 100°; he usually dried it to 62°.

DIFFERENCES IN FILTER PAPER.

Dr. Stillwell made a useful observation at this point on the value of different filter papers used in the assay process. He had used Nos. 595 and 597 paper and had found that the paper makes a difference of two hours in the time of filtration. No. 597 proved the best and most rapid in his experience, and he recommended its use.

This ended the discussion on the opium assay methods. The chairman announced that Dr. C. Lossen's paper on "The Treatment of Gold Ores With Bromine" would not be presented, as the author had written to say that the pending patent proceedings would interfere. Mr. Mason made a most amusing and witty reference to F. J. Machalski, who was down for a paper on an "Apparatus for Extracting Fat and Grease," and another on an "Apparatus for Treating Garbage." The author, it seems, had forgotten that he was to be married on the evening on which he had promised to speak, and he was compelled at the last moment to send his excuses. The paper describing his apparatus was read in his absence by the secretary. This proved to be a lengthy document of very technical character, and diagrams of the apparatus, which was patented in the United States on March 20, 1894, were shown.

Before adjourning the chairman called for a report from the committee appointed at the previous meeting to investigate the question of taxing free alcohol in foreign countries. Mr. Hartford reported progress. He said that his committee had ascertained the regulations in force in England and in Germany, but they had yet to hear from France. Dr. Stillman was now on his way from France with a supply of books, and he would soon be in a position to make a full report.

The meeting then ajourned.

Olivin.—According to the *Revista di Chem. Med. e Farmacia*, this is a "pure, neutral and tasteless oil, brighter, cheaper and better than olive oil for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes." It contains "no foreign chemical matters, and improves with age." Nothing is said as to its source or method of preparation.—*National Druggist.*

Diacetanilide.—This body has been obtained by Biistzzycki and Ulferrs by heating to 200° to 250° acetanilide (antifebrin) and glacial acetic acid. The product of the reaction is treated with ligroïn, which dissolves the diacetanilide and then deposits it in cyrstals. It possesses similar properties to antifebrin.—*Giornale de Farmacia, through B. & C. Druggist.*

Guaiacol Phosphate is a white, crystalline, non-caustic powder, very soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, somewhat soluble in water, fatty oils, benzine, and slightly soluble in glycerin. The compound contains, according to Ballard, 92.25 per cent. of guaiacol and 7.75 per cent. of phosphorus (*Bull. com.*) It is said to be well borne when administered internally.

To Render Cements and Other Materials Impervious to Acids.—A writer in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* says: "In order to prevent cements or other substances from being attacked by acids, give them two or three (or more) coatings with asbestos, finely powdered and mixed with a weakly alkaline solution of water glass. A surface will be obtained, on drying, that is not attacked by acids in any form."

A New Adulteration of Kamala.—Dr. Foeke calls attention (*Apoth. Zeit.*) to an adulteration of kamala which has not hitherto been commented on. It consists of small violet colored translucent, more or less oval, grains, which were determined by Dr. Tschirch to be a starch from some scitameaceous plant which had been roasted and colored with fuchsin. The adulterant was apparently added by the Chinese.

New Coating for Pills to Act in the Intestines Only.—Dr. Waldstein recommends (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, 1894, No. 10) the use of a pill coating made of an alcohol solution of mixture of shellac and salol, where it is desired to have the action of the pill exerted in the intestines only. The author proposes, by the use of antiseptics inclosed in this coating to combat the urticaria and eczema which arise from poisoning by ptomaines formed in the intestinal canal.

Artificial Rubber.—According to the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle*, an artificial rubber of more or less strength may be obtained by dissolving 4 parts of nitrocellulose in 7 parts of bromo-nitro-toluol. Upon varying the proportion of the nitrocellulose there may be obtained a material possessing elastic properties and much resembling India rubber, and even guttapercha. The bromo-nitro-toluol, says the *Revue*, may be replaced by nitrocumol and its homologues.

Coronilline.—This is the glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides*. It is a light yellow powder, easily soluble in water and alcohol. According to Spilmann and Haushalter, coronilline is a cardiac remedy; it augments the force of the pulse, increases diuresis and diminishes œdema and dyspnœa. Its action follows very rapidly on its administration. It can be used in place of digitaline in advanced degeneration of the heart.—*Repertoire, through B. & C. Druggist.*

Carnolin.—Trade name given to a liquid preparation patented by C. Uebel, and put on the market by Vogt & Son, Berlin, who claim that it is a powerful and absolutely harmless disinfectant and preserving medium, especially adapted to the preservation of food products It is a heavy, slightly acid, watery liquid, which, according to A. Lam (*Revue international des falsifications*), contains 1½ per cent. of formaldehyde, and is not reliable as a preservative of food products. However, it is quite natural that a Lam(b) should object to any method of pickling meat.—*National Druggist.*

Preservation of Polished Surfaces Against Rust.—*L'Energie Electrique* says that the polished surfaces of steel tools, such as chisels, saw blades, etc., may easily be preserved against rust by the following process: Half an ounce of camphor is dissolved in 1 quart of melted lard, and the scum which rises and floats on the surface is collected and mixed with sufficient graphite to give it the color of iron. The tools, having first been wiped, are covered with this mixture. At the end of 24 hours they are wiped with a soft rag. Thus treated the tools will remain free from the least spot of rust for several months.

Cinnamon Oil.—A good oil of cinnamon, according to Poppe, should contain at least 75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde. The method he adopts for testing it is as follows: Seventy-five gm. of oil are mixed with 300 ccm. of a boiling 30 per cent. solution of acid sodium sulphite, and strongly shaken. The flask is then allowed to stand for a time, and then 200 ccm. of water are added, and the whole warmed. The aldehyde goes over entirely to the solution, while the portion which is not an aldehyde floats on the top, and can be separated off with ether. This should not exceed 25 per cent.—*Seifenseider Zeitung, through B. & C. Druggist.*

Dihydroresorcin.—One of the latest productions of the Hoechst color works. According to the specifications of the patent, it is obtained from a boiling aqueous solution of resorcin by the simultaneous introduction of carbonic acid and sodium amalgam. The unaltered resorcin is washed out of the solution by shaking it with ether, and the residue is acidified and again treated with ether, which takes up the dihydroresorcin. This substance, after distilling off the ether, appears as brilliant prismatic crystals, with a melting point of 104°–106° C. It is freely soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform, and soluble with great difficulty in carbon disulphide, anhydrous ether and ligroin. It is used as an antiseptic.—*National Druggist.*

Influence of Different Rays of Light on Plants.—Herr E Wollny finds that yellow light has the greatest power of producing organic substances in plants; next the red; while blue light has a remarkably prejudicial effect on the development of the reproductive organs. It is, therefore, the most refrangible (chemical) rays which take the least part in metabolism, the assimilation of carbon being carried on mainly by the less refrangible (illuminating) rays (Wollny's "Forschungen," 1894, p. 217). As the result of another series of experiments, M. Villon states that the vine produces a greater weight of grapes, which also contain a larger quantity of alcohol and of acid, when grown behind glass colored red-violet by manganese, which absorbs the yellow and brown rays. Flowers are also favorably influenced by the same color, which is, moreover, advantageous to the growth of bacteria, yeast and silkworms.—(*Revue Scientifique*, 1894, p. 460, *through Pharm. Jour.*)

The Hypophosphites of Mercury and Bismuth.—S. Hada, at a recent meeting of the Chemical Society, at London, stated that when solutions of mercuric nitrate and sodium hypophosphite are mixed, mercurous hypophosphite is formed and separated as a double salt, which is perfectly stable and crystalline, and has the formula HgH_2PO_2. $HgNO_3.H_2O$. On heating at 100° it explodes, and with hydrogen chloride yields calomel and then mercury. Bismuth hypophosphite is precipitated on mixing solutions of bismuth nitrate (free from acid) and calcium hypophosphite. The precipitate is a white crystalline powder which must be at once separated by filtration from the mother liquor, otherwise decomposition takes place. The salt is decomposed by water yielding phosphine, PH_3 and other products, and on heating the salt decomposes according to the following equation: $3\ Bi(H_2PO_2)_3 = 2\ Bi + Bi(PO_3)_3 + 6P + 9H_2O$, and yields metallic bismuth, phosphorus, bismuth phosphite and water.

Grafting of Herbaceous Plants.—As the result of a series of experiments, chiefly on Cruciferæ and Leguminosæ, M. L. Daniel states that graft-hybrids may be produced in herbaceous plants; and that these can be endowed with new alimentary powers by grafting them on varieties which excel them in this respect, and sowing the seeds produced on the graft. Different plants differ greatly in their power of acquiring new characters. It appears to be especially strongly marked in the Cruciferæ. With etiolated herbaceous plants all attempts at grafting were unsuccessful (Bonnier's *Rev. Gén. de Botanique*, 1894, p. 356). Prof. H. Vöchting, on the other hand, while he succeeded in grafting *Helianthus tuberosus* on *H. annuus*, states that no graft-hybridization takes place. Each species preserved fully its own characters; there was no tendency to the formation of tubers on *H. annuus;* nor did this latter produce inulin (*Sitzber. k. Preuss Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1894, p. 705, through *Pharm. Jour.*)

Diastatic Ferment in Plants.—From experiments on seedlings of *Canna, Platanus, Phaseolus, Begonia*, etc., Dr. J. Grüss concludes the existence in seedlings of a soluble diastase which is capable of diffusion through the cell wall in the same way as sugar. It appears to pass, with maltose out of the cotyledons into the stem; for the removal of the cotyledons diminishes the amount of diastase in the stem. The quantity of diastase present was ascertained by its action on starch, the iodine test being used to determine the extent to which the starch had been destroyed. The penetration of the diastase into the substance acted on is accompanied by a simultaneous change in the latter, and to this process the author applies the term "allenolysis." The action of the diastase on the reserve cellulose in the seed of the date is very slow, and ends in its transformation into soluble products, probably mannose. It is by this action of diastase that the absorption of reserve cellulose takes place in the germinating date (Pringsheims' *Jahrbuch für wissensch. Bot.*, 1894, pp. 379–437, *through Pharm. Jour. and Tram.*

Airol is the trade name given bismuth oxy-iodo-gallate, which is the latest addition to the long list of substitutes for iodoform. The new combination is as usual patented in Germany, and the name, airol, trade-marked. Airol is described (Schweiz, *Woch für Chem. und Pharm.*, 1895, p. 21) as a gray-green, fine, voluminous, tasteless and odorless powder, permanent in the light. When exposed to moist air it is gradually converted into a red powder which is a still more basic bismuth compound with relatively smaller percentage of iodine. It is insoluble in the ordinary solvents but dissolves in soda solution, and in diluted mineral acids. With small quantities of water and glycerin it forms an emulsion which is fairly permanent. When heated with concentrated sulphuric or nitric acids iodine is relaxed. When dissolved in very dilute hydrochloric acid and shaken with chloroform the chloroform assumes a violet color. Another portion of the hydrochloric acid solution when treated with iron chloride gives the intense dark green reaction of gallic acid. If hydrogen sulphide be passed through a hydrochloric acid solution of airol, black bismuth sulphide is precipitated.

Testing Petrolatum.—Numerous comparative tests made by two French chemists lead them to conclude that the sophistication of petrolatum consists in the incorporation of fatty substances of vegetable or animal origin. The following is the method which they have adopted to distinguish pure petrolatum from such as is admixed with fatty substances of diverse origin: Add 5 drops of saturated potassium permanganate solution, in distilled water, to 5 gm. of the product to be tested, and triturate in a porcelain or glass mortar. If the petrolatum is pure, the rose-red color will persist; if not, the permanganate is reduced, and the color becomes chestnut-brown, its depth being in direct ratio to the amount of admixed fatty proportions with the fat substances. Sophistication may also be discovered by saponifying the foreign fatty substances; but this method takes longer time and is more complicated. If it is desired to transform this procedure of qualitative analysis into a quantitive one, it is only necessary to operate with a titrated solution of potassium permanganate, adding the latter until a permanent rose-red color is obtained. Proportional calculation will indicate the degree of purity of the tested product.

Dihydroresorcin, an Antiseptic.—Dihydroresorcin is said to be prepared by a patented process as follows: A 2 per cent. sodium amalgam is introduced into a boiling aqueous solution of resorcin simultaneously with carbonic acid gas. The unchanged resorcin having been removed by ether, the mixture is acidulated and the liberated dihydroresorcin shaken with ether; when, after the distillation of the ether, the hydroresorcin will remain as a syrupy substance which soon crystallizes. Dihydroresorcin forms shining prisms of the melting point of 104–106° C.; it is freely soluble in water, alcohol or chloroform, but very sparingly so in absolute ether, carbon disulphide or ligroin. It is said to be antiseptic.

Influence of Animal and Vegetable Fibers on Sublimate Solutions.—Numerous studies have been made of recent years on the influence of cotton on sublimate solutions, and it has been observed that even the purest cotton wool exerts some disturbing influence on sublimate solutions. If, for instance, successive portions of cotton wool be impregnated in the same solution the results obtained will differ widely in the different lots of cotton. Sclavo and Manuele have recently made further studies of this subject which they report in *L'Orosi*, 1894–10. It seems from their statements that in Italy solutions of mercuric chloride are used for disinfecting household linen and clothing. Their investigations showed that after repeated use a 3 per cent solution of mercuric chloride contained but 0.086 per cent. of the salt. Fibers of animal origin (wool and silk), have a strong decomposing influence, 100 ccm. of a 5 per cent. solution losing all of its mercuric chloride solution by precipitation within twenty minutes when 15 gm. of wool. Additions of chloride of lime or of hydrochloric acid do not affect this action. Vegetable fibers, however, have much less effect upon the sublimate.

Reseda Root Oil.—J. Bertram and K. Walbaum report (*Jour. prakt chem.*) that they obtained from 1,300 kg. of roots of the reseda odorata 310 gm. of a light brown oil with a decidedly radish-like odor which showed the reactions of a mustard oil and with a specific gravity of 1.067 at 13° C. Analysis showed the oil to be phenyl-diethyl-sulphocyanate C_6H_5. CH_2, CH_2NCS. Vollrath indicated the presence of a sulphocyanate in this root in 1871 (*Arch. Pharm. 1871, 198–156*). There had been heretofore only three members of the class of mustard oils or sulphocyanates obtained from the vegetable world. They occur either ready formed in the roots and leaves or are produced by the action of ferments on glucosides, which occur in the seeds of certain plants. The most widely distributed of the class is the mustard oil itself, or allyl sulphide, which is formed when the seeds of Brassica nigra, Thlaspi arveure and of Alliaria officinalia are treated with warm water; and it also occurs, ready formed, in the sea-radish. A. W. Hofmann discovered isobutyl sulphocyanide as a constituent of the oil of Cochliria officinalis. Salkowsky showed that sinalbin mustard oil from the Sinapis album is paraoxy-benzyl-sulphocyanate, which is somewhat analogous to the phenyl-mustard oil.

Remedies Introduced in 1894.*

Acetogen.—Used in manufacturing vinegar.

Aceton (not "Acetone").—Grip and headache remedy.

Acetonoresorcin.—Combination of two molecules of resorcin and one of acetone.—Antiseptic.

Acid, Glycerinophosphoric.—(HO)2 PO. O.C3 H5. OH.—Nervine.

Adonis Æstivalis, Tincture.—Anti-fat remedy.

Algodyne.—Proprietary tooth tincture.

Alphol.—Salicylic ether of alpha-naphtol.—Internal antiseptic, like salol.

Aluminum Boroformate.—Disinfecting astringent.

Ammonol.—"Deriviative of the Amidobenzene series."—Stimulant, analgesic and antipyretic.

Amylocarbol.—Mixture of nine parts of carbolic acid soap (150), amylic alcohol (160), and water (681).—Antiseptic.

Anadol.—Proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Analgesin—Tablets containing acetanilid, ammonium chloride, caffeine and sodium bicarbonate.—Analgesic.—("Analgesine" is a French synonym of antipyrine).

Analgia.—Proprietary analgesic and antipyretic.

Analgine-Laborde.—Another proprietary analgesic.

Andunea.—Proprietary analgesic.

Anodin—Proprietary ophthalmologic anæsthetic.

Antalgia.—Proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Antibacillin.—Proprietary disinfectant.

Anticlavus.—Proprietary pain reliever.

Antidiphtheritikon.—Bokai's mixture of oil birch (5), oil beech (3), alcohol (90), potassium carbonate (1), and potassium sulphide (5).—Diphtheria remedy.

Antidol.—Proprietary pain reliever.

Antidolor.—Proprietary anodyne.

Antifetor.—Proprietary deodorizing powder.

Antiyponin.—Sodium tetraborate, soluble.

Antipyralgine.—Proprietary anodyne.

Antipyralgos.—"Coal tar derivative." Proprietary antipyretic and anodyne.

Antirheumatin.—Mixture of sodium salicylate and methyline blue.—Antirheumatic.

Antitetraizin.—"Quinine derivative.'—Anodyne.

Antithermal.—Proprietary febrifuge.

Antitoxine.—Proprietary antipyretic and anodyne.—(Not to be confounded with the generic term "Antitoxin," the blood serums of immunized animals).

Apodyna.—Proprietary anodyne and antipyretic.

Arecoline Hydrobromate.—Salt of alkaloid from areca catechu.—Laxative in veterinary medicine.

Argentamine.—Ethylenediamine-silver phosphate solution. A 1:10 solution of silver phosphate in 10 % ethylenediamine solution.—Antiseptic astringent.

Arophene.—Proprietary dental anæsthetic.

Athanon.—Proprietary disinfectant.

Atherin.—Ammoniated pyrogallol solution.—Hair dye.

Bacillin.—Proprietary deodorizer and disinfectant.

Backerine.—Proprietary "yeast cure for phthisis."

Benzacetine.—Acetamidomethylsalicylic acid.—Antineuralgic.

Bismuth and Sodium Iodide.—BiI3.4 NaI.—Alterative.

Bismuth-Napthol Hydrate.—Chapin's antiseptic.

Bismuth Sulphocarbolate.—Antiseptic astringent.

Boral—Aluminum borotartrate.—Disinfecting astringent.

Borsalicyl.—The result of the action of boric acid (25) upon sodium salicylate (32).—Antiseptic.

Brassicon.—Proprietary headache remedy.

Bromalin.—Bromethylformin.—Antiepileptic.

Caffeine Oxalate.—C8 H10 N4 O2. C2 H4 O2.

Calcium Glycerinophosphate.—Ca C3 H7 PO6.—Nervine.

Calolactose.—Mixture of calomel (1), bismuth subnitrate (1) and lactose (8).—Intestinal disinfectant.

Cannabindon.—Narcotic principle obtained from cannabis indica.

Cannonin.—Proprietary disinfectant.

Capitcura.—Proprietary antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Carbolin.—Coal tar disinfectant.

Chemia.—Antiseptic.

Chlorakaline.—Proprietary remedy like bromidia.

Chloroiodolipol.—Chlorine, substitution product of phenol, creosote and guaiacol.—Inhalation antiseptic.

Chroatol.—Parasiticidal dermic.

Chromosot.—Chiefly sodium sulphite and sulphate.—Disinfectant.

Cocaine lactate,—C17 H21 NO4. C3 H6 O4.—Specially adapted in the local treatment of tuberculous cystitis with lactic acid.

Collasin.—Schiff's skin varnish.

Coronillin.—Glucoside from coronilla scorpioides.—Cardiac.

Cryostase.—Mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid, camphor, and saponin, with traces of turpentine oil.—Becomes solid when heated, and liquid when cooled to below 0° C.

Crystalline Modified.—Solution of pyroxylin (1) in a mixture of methylic alcohol (4) and amyl acetate.—Dermic.

Cutal.—Aluminum borotannate.—Disinfecting astringent.

Cutal Soluble.—Aluminum borotannotartrate.

Dermol.—Bismuth chrysophanate.—Astringent dermic.

Dermolin.—Proprietary ointment-base (soap).

Diaphthol.—Quinaseptol; Orthoöxyquinolinemetasulphonic acid.—Internal antiseptic.

Diatomit.—Disinfectant.

Diiodoform.—Tetraiodoethylene.—Antiseptic.

Diphthericide.—Pastilles of thymol, sodium benzoate, and saccharin.—Prophylactic against diphtheria.

Emulsin.—Paraffin oil oxidized under pressure.—Emulsifier.

Entomofobo.—Insect killer.

Eurybin.—Glucoside from eurybia moschata.

Fareol.—Proprietary anodyne and antipyretic.

Febrinol.—"Coal tar product."—Anodyne and antirheumatic.

Ferratin.—Compound of iron extracted from the liver of the hog. Contains 6% Fe.—Hæmatinic.

Fostite.—Insect destroyer.

Gallal.—Aluminum gallate.—Astringent.

Genetica.—Proprietary remedy for gonorrhœa.

Glycogelatin.—Ointment base.

Glycoline.—A petroleum oil for use in atomizers.

Guaiacolin.—Proprietary emulsion of cod liver oil.

Hæmalbumin.—Dietetic preparation containing the salts and albumoses of blood.

Hæmoferrum.—Preparation from blood.

Illodin.—Proprietary cosmetic.

Ingestol.—Proprietary stomachic mixture.

Iodocasein.—Antiseptic.

Iodoformin.—Derivative of formaldehyde.—Antiseptic

Iodophenochloral.—Mixture of equal parts iodine tincture, carbolic acid and chloral hydrate.—Parasitical dermic.

Iodsuccinimide.—Succedaneum for iodoform.

Jessanodine.—Proprietary antiseptic and analgesic.

Kaputine.—Said to be colored acetanilid.

Katharine.—Tetrachlormethane; carbon tetrachloride.

Kephaline.—Proprietary headache remedy.

Klinol.—Proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Kreplinum.—Tincture Panama bark mixed with small quantities of aromatic oils.

Kressapol.—Disinfectant.

Lactol.—Lacto-napthol; lactic ether of beta napthol.—Intestinal antiseptic.

Lactophenin.—Paralactophenetidin.—Substitute for phenacetin.

Liquor Anthracis Compositus—Liquor anthracis simplex admixed with sulphur, resorcin and salicylic acid.—Antiseptic protective.

Liquor Anthracis Simplex.—A preparation of tar.—Protective.

Liquor Antisepticus, Volkmann.—Solution of thymol (1) in mixture of alcohol (10), glycerin (200), and water (100).

Listol.—"Compound of thymol and iodine."—Antiseptic.

Loretin.—Metaiodoörthoöxy quinolineanasulphonic acid.—Antiseptic.

Lucilline.—A pure petroleum jelly.

Luperine.—Mixture of powdered gentian, columbo and quassia.—Remedy against dipsomania.

Lycetol.—Dipropylenediamine.—Solvent of uric acid.

Lysidine.—Ethylenede ethenyldiamine.—Uric acid solvent.

Malakin.—Salicylaldehydparaphenetidine.

* *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.*

Mercury and Potassium Hyposulphite.—3 Hg (O_2 O_3) 2 + 5 K_2 S_2O_3.—Specially adapted to subcutaneous injection.

Migrainin.—Citrated antipyrine-caffeine. Antineuralgic.

Neurodin. — Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane. Antineuralgic and nervine.

Nutrin.—Dietetic food, representing, according to the manufacturers, "the pure nutritious substance of meat."

Odontodol.—Mixture of cocaine hydrochlorate (1), cherry-laurel oil (1) tincture arnica (10), and solution ammonium acetate (20).—Dental anodyne.

Orchidin.—Prof. Boehl's testicular fluid.—Nervine.

Oxyacanthine.—Alkaloid from barberry bark.

Ozalin,—Mixture of calcium, magnesium and iron sulphates, with caustic soda and magnesia.—Disinfectant.

Paicoline.—Proprietary stomachic.

Paraform.—Polymeric formic aldehyd. Intestinal disinfectant.

Pelagin.—Solution of antipyrine, caffeine and cocaine.—Seasickness remedy.

Phenatol.—Mixture of acetanilid, iodium carbonate, bicarbonate and chloride and caffeine.—Antipyretic and anodyne.

Philopaidia. — Proprietary diphtheria remedy.

Phœnixin. — Carbon tetrachloride. — Succedaneum for benzin.

Phospherrin.—Mixture of a solution of ferric chloride, phosphoric acid and glycerin.

Pomegranine.—Alleged alkaloid from the rind of pomegranate fruit.—Local anæsthetic.

Pyretine.—Propr. antipyretic and analgesic.

Resorbin.—Ointment base consisting of almond oil, wax, soap and water.

Rhinosclerin.—Extract prepared (like tuberculin) from pure cultures of the rhinoscleroma bacilli.—Remedy against rhinoscleroma.

Salactol. — Sodium salicyl-lacetate.—anti-diphtheritic.

Sal Anæsteticum.—Generic name for Schleich's mixtures of cocaine and morphine hydrochlorates, with or without codeine phosphate.

Salifebrin.—Salicylanilide; antifebrin salicylate [?].—Antipyretic and anodyne.

Salubrin.—Mixture of acetic acid anhydride (2%), acetic ether (25%), alcohol (50%) and water (23%).—Antiseptic and hæmostatic.

Salumin, Soluble. — Aluminum and ammonium salicylate.—Disinfecting astrigent.

Sapocresol.—Disinfectant.

Scopolamine Hydrobromate.—Salt of an alkaloid from scopolia atropoides.—Mydriatic.

Solphinol.—Mixture of borax, boric acid and alkaline sulphites.—Antiseptic.

Spasmotin — Spacelotoxin, poisonous element of ergot.—Oxytocic, like ergot.

Symphorol.— Formerly called "Nasrol." Generic name for the salts of caffeine-sulphonic acid. "L."-Lithium. "N."-Sodium. "S."-Strontium salt.—Diuretics.

Tannigen.— Acetyltannin. — Intestinal astringent.

Tannon. — Remedy against foot-and-mouth disease.

Terraline.—Name of a special petroleum jelly.

Theolin.—"Distillate from an American species of pine."—Substitute for benzene.

Thermodin. — Acetylethoxyphenylurethane.—Antipyretic.

Thermotaxine.— Proprietary analgesic and antipyretic.

Thiosapol.—Generic name of a group of soaps chemically combined with sulphur.

Thymenthol.—Proprietary antiseptic.

Thymozone.—Proprietary antiseptic.

Traumatol. — Iodocresol. — Substitute for iodoform.

Tricresol.—Purified natural mixture of the three cresols of coal tar.—Antiseptic.

Tricresolamine. — Ethylenediamine.—Tricresol solution. Mixture of equal parts ethylenediamine and tricresol.—Antiseptic.

Triformol.—Paraformaldehyde.—Antiseptic.

Tussol. — Antipyrine amygdalate. — Whooping cough remedy.

Vaselon.—Solution of stearon and margaron in neutral mineral oil.—Ointment-base.

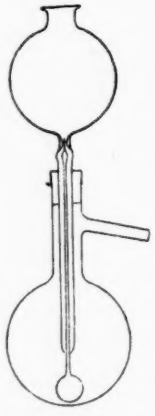
Vasogen.—Oxygenated Vaselin. Sulpholeated Mineral Oil miscible with water.—Absorbent Vehicle.

Vasogenius.—Concentrated solutions in vasogen.

Vasogens.—Weak solutions in vasogen.

Constant Level Apparatus.

J. C. Chorley has devised the constant level apparatus illustrated herewith, which is described as follows in the *Analyst:* This apparatus was designed for use in distillations where it is advisable to maintain a constant level of liquid in the distillation flask. The small bulb at the end of the long, thin tube floats on the surface of the liquid. Its upper end, which is ground, fits into the thickened part of the larger tube, and prevents the water contained in the large bulb from flowing into the flask. When, however, the level of the liquid falls, the upper end of the long, thin tube drops away, and releases a small quantity of water. In this way the level is automatically maintained.



The Active Principle of Rhus Toxicodendron and Rhus Venenata.

At the recent meeting of the American Physiological Society Dr. Franz Pfaff stated that it is the general opinion that Rhus toxicodendron and Rhus venenorum contain a volatile proximate principle, which causes the well known dermatitis venenata.

Maisch's toxicodendric acid has been generally accepted as the active poison. He could not believe that a very volatile substance is the cause of the trouble, as this would be contrary to the pharmacology of vegetable skin irritants. He isolated Maisch's toxicodendric acid in the form of the barium salt, and found it non-toxic. The same is true of a solution of the free acid in water. As the real active principle they found a non-volatile oil. This oil, when applied to the skin, causes the well-known eruption. Photographs demonstrating the effect of the oil upon the human skin were shown. As preventive treatment Pfaff proposed a thorough washing with water, soap and brush, or, still better, a repeated thorough washing with an alcoholic solution of lead acetate. The oil being soluble in alcohol, and forming a nearly insoluble lead compound in alcohol, is thus best removed from the superficial skin. Further investigations will be undertaken, and an attempt made to classify Maisch's toxicodendric acid and the new poisonous oil, which seems to be of the kind called cardol, obtained from Anacardium occidentale. These two oils are, however, not identical.

Bismuth Oxysalicylate.*

By D. B. Dott.

This salt is usually simply described as bismuth salicylate, and there is probably no objection to the practice, as the normal salt (if it exists) is immediately decomposed by water into the basic salt and free acid, so that there is little likelihood of it obtaining a place in medicine. The formula of the basic salt is $BiC_7H_5O_3(OH)_2$, or $BiO{\cdot}C_7H_5O_3{\cdot}H_2O$. This salicylate has within recent years come considerably into demand for the treatment of gastric catarrh and some intestinal disorders. Like most of the basic salts of bismuth, it is not perfectly white, but possesses a perceptibly grayish hue. It should yield mere traces to ether. This is a most important test.

I have examined a sample commended on account of its whiteness, which gave 47.23 per cent. to ether. Such a salt is irritating and objectionable. When dissolved in two or three parts of boiling hydrochloric acid it should yield plenty of crystals on cooling. On complete ignition there should remain 61.31 per cent. of oxide or very near it. If any of the oxide becomes reduced to metal by the ignition, it must of course be oxidized by nitric acid or otherwise. The salt must be free from chloride and nitrate, which it is very liable to contain when prepared by the method of double decomposition usually recommended. I have tried the most approved processes of this kind, but with quite unsatisfactory results. Addition of glycerin, of sodium chloride, and of ammonium chloride, has been recommended to prevent precipitation of basic salt of the stronger acid. Causse has given† detailed instructions for the preparation of the salicylate, using a large proportion of sodium chloride to prevent formation of oxychloride of bismuth. If the figures as given in the "Year Book" are correct, the amount of hydrochloric acid is insufficient to dissolve the oxide (40 C.c. acid to 35 grams oxide of bismuth). However, I have followed the process exactly, and also tried some obvious modifications of the same, with the result that oxychloride was invariably present in very considerable quantity, salicylate being correspondingly deficient.

In one experiment a large amount of uncombined salicylic acid was found in the product. In the experiment, which was conducted exactly as described in

* *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 1281.

† *Comptes rendus*, cxiii, 547. "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1892, p. 29.

the abstract so far as that could be understood, the resulting compound contained 0.2 per cent. free salicylic acid, and left 94.5 per cent. on ignition, an amount which is far in excess of the proper quantity. These experiments tend to explain the defects of some of the preparations found in the market, and show the necessity for testing this salt, which will probably take a permanent place in the "materia medica." The tests above described will be found sufficient to practically indicate the purity of the preparation.

New Wash Bottle.

The wash bottle shown in the cuts represents one of a kind which Geo. C. James has used for three years and it has proved very convenient not only for hot water wash bottle, but also other wash bottles. The cut shows a large scale view of the valve and is taken from the *Scientific American*. Its construction is obvious. The wire crosses a piece of rubber tubing. When the wire is depressed it squeezes the tubing against the wooden block on which it is mounted and thus closes it valve fashion.

The middle finger controls the wire of the valve, allowing the free use of the first fluger to direct the stream—a great improvement on other similar apparatus.

When the bottle is reversed the middle finger also controls the stream issuing from the mouth tube—a very convenient feature.

After a short use of the bottle one soon becomes accustomed to the mechanism, so that the mouth and hand work together. The air chamber ordinarily above the water is sufficient to eject the water for five or ten minutes, and with the hot water bottle it is only necessary to shake the water, and the steam liberated is ample to force the water from the top. Another great advantage is that one runs no risk of burning the mouth, as the valve prevents the steam returning until the mouth is removed.

Substitution.*

By Addison Dimmitt.

This word is derived from the Latin word *substitutum*, meaning putting under; or, in the sense we use the word, replacing a given thing with something less valuable, either in its effects or cost.

In pharmacy it is a practice that should be condemned by all druggists, and I think it is by all honorable and just members of our profession. Understand me, I refer to dishonest substitution, for in a case of emergency it may become necessary, or when it is impossible to find the article prescribed, and with the consent of the physician, it is permissible. This kind of substitution we may call legitimate.

Let us view the evil results or effects of substitution from the standpoint of all parties concerned, the patient, physician, manufacturer and druggist, and show, if possible, that it is detrimental to the interests of all.

THE PATIENT.

The effect of substitution on the patient is the most vital point we have to consider, as it may be a matter of life or death to him.

If it be substitution in a prescription, see what might be the effect. If at a critical period in the disease, when life hangs by a thread, and the medicine does not have the expected effects, death is the result; or in ordinary cases, if the patient does not feel any beneficial effects, he becomes disheartened, loses confidence both in physician and medicine (and, as we all know, without faith little good can be accomplished), and the recovery is much retarded.

Then we have to consider the expense the patient has incurred. He is paying the physician for advice and the druggist for something he does not get, and the loss of time from his labor, which perhaps would not have occurred if the druggist had not substituted.

THE PHYSICIAN.

The physician informs himself on the therapeutic value of a drug, chemical, or proprietary preparation, as it may be, by reading in the different journals or circu-

A NEW WASH BOTTLE WITH VALVE.

lar matter the opinions of others on the effects and benefits to be derived by the use of this particular remedy. He prescribes it in the first case he may have where its use is indicated, and awaits results with interest.

The prescription has been taken to an unprincipled druggist, who substitutes; the effect is not what has been claimed for it; he naturally thinks it the fault of the remedy, and condemns it at once; or if he has used the preparation before and was positive of the results, he knows it was the fault of the druggist, and places the stigma where it justly belongs, and perhaps for the misdeed of this one druggist the entire profession is condemned.

So you see by this illustration that a physician's skill, efforts and intelligence are all wasted by the effect of substitution, and possibly the loss of a very remunerative practice, as that often depends upon the success of the remedies he prescribes.

THE MANUFACTURER.

The manufacturers of chemical, pharmaceutical or proprietary preparations employ chemists at a large salary, who are thoroughly educated in the special line of goods their respective houses manufacture. They devote their entire time and attention to perfecting old formulas or developing new and improved ideas.

After doing this the manufacturer goes to great expense in getting the goods before the public, or medical profession, as it may be desired; then, if the article be one of merit, it will soon meet with the success it deserves.

How does substitution affect them. First, if it be a chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, the physician is the one to whom it is presented. He gives it a trial. Substitution is practiced; the effect is not what was claimed for it. The physician condemns it at once, discourages its use by his brother physicians, and loses confidence in any other preparation this house may put on the market. If this should occur in several instances he loses faith in all progressive ideas, and drifts back to calomel and rhubarb that were taught him probably 25 years ago. So the manufacturer has not only lost the sale of the preparation but a friend in the physician.

The classes of manufacturers that suffer most by substitution are those making proprietary or patent preparations. They have to contend with the line of remedies of like nature that the retail druggist prepares and substitutes for their goods; or, if it should be an unscrupulous druggist, he might sell an imitation prepared by some piratical, non-secret house, whose method of doing business is to imitate, as near as possible, the popular remedy of the day without laying themselves liable under the law. Their full intent is to deceive the public and take advantage of the demand created by advertising for the remedy imitated.

Do you not think, brother druggist, that the manufacturers are rightfully and justly entitled to the profits derived from the sale of an article they have originated, and for which they have created a demand? If this profit be taken from them there is not the same incentive to continue in the march of progression; for you know that the pecuniary advantage derived thereby is the motive power, and I am afraid we would find very few, if any, who are philanthropic enough to work for glory alone.

THE DRUGGIST.

This paper, as I originally stated, only applies to those druggists who substitute, having no compunction as to the medicinal effect, their own reputation, or that of the profession they do so little credit. In our business I believe and am glad to say that this class of men is decidedly in the minority.

The incentive for substitution by druggists, as we all know, is a greater profit.

Let us look at it from a strictly financial standpoint, aside from the moral view of the question, and see if it is more profitable or not.

Suppose a druggist buys only the very cheapest, represented by an inferior class of goods, that is obtainable; he does not consider quality, his idea being that the public is ignorant concerning drugs. He thinks it is the cheaper prices people want and that they will always come to him because he sells cheaper than his competitors.

Then, on the other hand, another druggist is extremely careful in the selection of his stock, watching and examining every article that comes in his store, buying only from those in whom he has confidence. It is quality he wants, and he thinks the best is always the cheapest. He does not consider his neighbor in pricing

* Read at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

his goods, but makes a fair, legitimate profit that is consistent with the quality of the drugs he sells.

Which method of doing business is the most profitable in the end?

It is a known fact that the American people, as a rule, are easily humbugged. They always want something for nothing. Their eye is caught by glaring advertisements of cheap prices. But they are too smart to be caught twice by the same trick, especially on a matter of such vital importance to them as pure drugs.

Do you think a man would go to a drug store a second time where he had not received pure drugs, what he asked and paid for the first time? I answer, No; at least it is not reasonable to suppose he would. Therefore, I contend it does not pay a druggist, from a profitable or financial standpoint, to substitute cheap and inferior goods for those which may cost more but which are pure.

Now let us moralize a little on the subject:

The druggist who will sell you inferior drugs will substitute or take an unfair advantage of you whenever the opportunity presents itself. In a very short time all with whom he comes in contact will find him out. His methods are dishonest and he is not to be trusted. His natural trade drifts from him; he has lost the respect and confidence of all. The physicians shun his store and advise their patients not to deal there, as they cannot get pure drugs.

But the druggist who is fair and honorable in his dealings and who keeps nothing that would reflect discredit on his business, or the reputation of the physician, wins the confidence and respect not only of his immediate trade, but attracts from his neighbor. The physician places the utmost confidence in him and recommends his patients to go there, for he knows they will get what he prescribed and can depend on the results.

I believe the public are rapidly becoming educated to the point of selecting their druggist with the same discretion and judgment they use in the choice of their physician, and the druggist who conducts his business honestly and conscientiously will be fully appreciated by the desirable trade.

Another point frequently advanced by druggists as an excuse for substitution is that physicians prescribe every new preparation that is called to their notice. They specify a certain make, when the druggist may have in stock his own or some other make that is equally as efficacious. It is a great temptation to substitute, for you all know it may be the only prescription he may receive for that particular make, and the remainder of the package is an entire loss. This condition is to be deplored, but for the present we have to submit as gracefully as possible. The only proper thing to do, if possible, is to get the preparation, charge near cost so as to make yourself safe, then trust in the Lord to sell the rest—but under no condition or circumstances substitute. Then you have done your duty to patient, physician, manufacturer and druggist.

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

It is very easy to see the evil effects of substitution, but to correct this evil is a very difficult matter.

We could perhaps formulate a State law that would cover the point, and with heavy penalty attached might have some effect, but even that would only be an assistance, not a cure of the evil. If a man has a desire to practice fraud he will in some way accomplish his ends, whether by foul means or otherwise.

I believe the only and true way to correct this practice is to show the druggists (who are as a class intelligent men) the amount of unnecessary suffering it causes the consumer, the reflection on the reputation of the physician, the injustice done the manufacturer, and that it is dishonest for the druggist and not profitable in the end.

Let the pharmaceutical journals and druggists' associations take up the fight and push it into the enemy's camp; and if the battle be waged with unceasing energy and vigor I believe that right and justice will in the end prevail, and in a short time substitution will be a thing of the past.

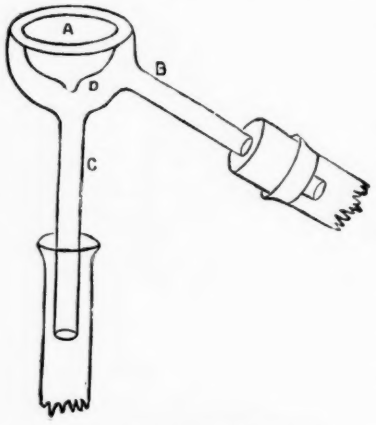
Let us have more faith in our fellowmen, for that is the foundation of all success in life. Let us hope our brother druggists will see the error of their way and join us in our efforts to do right. Let us be charitable, say no evil of our neighbor. If he talks unfairly of you, rebuke him by speaking well of him.

If we will observe these axioms we will find more harmony and good feeling existing in our business relations that was ever known before.

A Test Tube Condenser.*

BY C. J. BROOKS.

The accompanying sketch of a small condenser for use with test tubes will be



A NEW TEST TUBE CONDENSER.

found useful for separating volatile substances on a small scale. The glass bulb A has a reservoir, D, in which the cooling medium is placed, on the cold inner surface of which the vapor will condense as it is driven from the test tube through B. The condensed liquid then falls through tube C, and is collected in another test tube.

Medicine in Corea.†

In Corea medicine is an heirloom from hoary antiquity. An apothecary's shop there needs not to adorn itself with external and irreverent charms like the beautiful purple jars that so deceived poor little Rosamond. Upon eminent respectability alone it bases its claim to custom, and its traditions are certainly convincing. Painted upon suitable spots along the front of the building runs the legend "Sing Nong yo op"; that is the profession left behind by Sin Nog. This eminent person was a spiritual agriculturist, the discoverer of both agriculture and medicine; and the pills sold in the shops to-day are supposed to be the counterparts of those invented by him. Worthily to render the legend, we ought to translate it "Jones, successor to Æsculapius." Surgery is behind the times naturally in this country, and no one dares operate upon the king; in fact his person is sacred against the knife, one king dying some time back rather than submit to a trifling operation which might have saved his life, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, because no subject of his dare or could be found willing to undertake the job. The existence of such superstitious dread is no way surprising, inasmuch as, with all our boasted civilization and advancement, it is but a few years when uncanny ideas were rife with our country folk, and even to-day there exists a lot of persons who are so alive to their own prejudices as to be soon dead to everybody else's, and who call themselves before the coroner; "peculiar people"—a well-chosen name, and one which is equally applicable to lunacy in whatever form it may be met with. To see ourselves as others see us is a great thing, but it is a very difficult matter, and the absurdity of the situation—and absurdity it must be from the opposite standpoint, all will allow—is scarcely appreciable from our own side, and its consequent view of affairs. We smile at the Corean headgear, yet after all it is uncommonly like Wales; we are struck with wonderment at the Chinaman's pigtail, but our forefathers could have told us something about this adornment when they were in the navy, and when some of those pig tails won a few of our biggest battles, of which we are never tired of hearing; we object to the painted savage, and accept the painted evidence of civilization which bedecks our drawing-rooms and stage; we sneer at the lady bicyclist with her knickerbockers, and take the stage tights for granted; we regarded with horror for years the burials in Eastern countries, and we are now cremating our own people; we ridicule the poke bonnet of the Salvation girl, and pass with respect the garb of the nun; we have eaten beef for years and thought it could not be done without, until a vast army of people prove to us how to get along on vegetables alone; we do not dose ourselves on certain days, but do it all the year round. So taken altogether we are a strange lot, and perhaps the Coreans would hesitate to change with us. Anyway, it is satisfactory to note that the drug stores have a good time: there is no competition from the general dealers, and the people hold their dispensers of medicines in high respect, an example which might not be unworthily or improperly followed by those who dwell in these enlightened isles.

PASTE FOR VARNISHED SURFACES.

[*British and Colonial Druggist.*]

Rice starch	2 ounces.
White glue	1 ounce.
Acetic acid	4 drams.
Oil of cloves	20 minims.

Dissolve the glue in cold water, then boil. Mix the starch with a little cold water and pour into the boiling glue. Finally add the acetic acid and oil of cloves.

BUTTER OF PHOSPHORUS.

[*Bulletin de Pharmacie.*]

Fresh butter	17½ ounces.
Potassium iodide	4 grains.
Potassium bromide	15 grains.
Sodium chloride	2 drams.
Phosphorus	1/7 grain.

About ½ ounce is to be taken daily, spread on bread.

* *Chemical News.*

† From "The Land of the Morning Calm," by Percival Lowell.

Note on Artificial Opium.*

BY THOMAS STEPHENSON, F.C.S.,
BOMBAY.

At an evening meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held on December 13, 1882, a specimen of false opium was presented to the museum by J. F. Macfarlan & Co., and although several members remarked on it at the time, I am not aware of any information regarding its production having been forthcoming then or since. The specimen referred to is described in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of December 23, 1882 ([3] vol. xiii, p. 514), as follows:

"The piece of spurious opium was one of 25 pieces which had been picked out of six cases of opium imported from Smyrna. The weight of the 25 pieces was 16 pounds 2 ounces. With the exception of the covering the specimen in no way resembled opium; internally it was of a lighter color, of a tough and glutinous consistence, and it had a fairly aromatic odor somewhat like Socotrine aloes. The specimen contained no morphia."

Not very long ago I was having a talk with an exceptionally well educated *Hakim*, or native medicine man, who incidentally mentioned that among the members of his calling processes were known and put in practice for the manufacture of several of the more commonly used drugs, such as opium, camphor, musk, etc., the products resembling very closely the real article and often being substituted for the latter. I had a recollection at the time of the specimen of false opium being presented to the museum, and it naturally occurred to me that the information which was wanted regarding it might be brought to light if I could get this man to describe his process for preparing this opium. After some persuasion he was induced to do so, and between us we prepared a small specimen of the false drug, after which I communicated with Rutherford Hill of Edinburgh, who very kindly furnished me with full particulars regarding the specimen under his care. Although there are some differences between the two, there can be little doubt that the museum specimen was prepared by a very similar process to that of my native friend, a process which would appear to be a kind of trade secret among his class, and a secret carefully guarded by its possessors for the simple reason that the manufacture of false opium is illegal.

The process employed in preparing false opium in India is as follows (I give the original directions):

	Parts
Aloes (in fine powder)	8
Root of canna indica (in fine powder)	1
Datura seed (in fine powder)	2
Opium	1 to 2

Rub the opium to a paste with water, and add alternately in small portions the aloes and the canna and datura (the two latter previously mixed). Make this mass into a ball resembling opium and bury it in 4 feet of ground in an earthen pot for 41 days, after which it is ready for use.

The flavor of the aloes is at first very strong, but the prolonged burying in the earth has the effect of blending the odors and subduing the too pronounced flavor of aloes.

This process yields a product which resembles opium very closely both in appearance and in flavor. The latter is of course due to the small proportion of opium present, which my friend told me it was necessary to add in order that the stuff might readily pass for the real drug. Of course such an article would contain a small percentage of morphia, which the specimen in the museum does not. Moreover, Mr. Hill informs me that the specimen referred to has a distinct Socotrine aloes smell and a faint bitter aloes taste, and suggests that aloes has been added in small quantity to impart a bitterness like morphia.

My native friend having left Bombay, I am now unable to get further information from him; but as the subject matter of this note may prove useful to members of the pharmaceutical calling, I give this for what it may be worth.

* The *Chemist and Druggist*.

The Rise of Organic Chemistry.

BY VAUGHAN CORNISH, M.SC., F.C.S.

Organic chemistry, the study of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives, is a science of the present century. Some of the technical processes connected with the preparation of organic substances are, however, of very ancient origin—brewing for instance, and the art of soap making. It is the scientific aspect of the subject with which we are concerned in the present article, and which occupies the greater part of Prof. Smithell's new and enlarged edition of Schorlemmer's "Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry."

Lavosier showed that the decomposition of sugar by fermentation proceeds according to the conditions of the law of conservation of mass, the carbonic acid and alcohol produced being equal in weight to the sugar from which they are formed. Early in the present century the Swedish chemist, Berzelius, showed that the composition of organic substances conforms to the laws of constant proportions and of multiple proportions, which Dalton and others had shown to be characteristic of mineral compounds. The way was now paved for the recognition of the study of organic materials as a part of the domain of chemistry, conforming to the same laws as those which govern the chemical properties of mineral substances.

LIEBIG'S WORK.

Research in the organic branch of chemistry was immensely facilitated by Liebig's work in perfecting the principal process of organic analysis, the well known "combustion" which is still the *pons asinorum* of the student's laboratory course. From Liebig's time the progress of organic chemistry has been marvelously rapid. The compounds of carbon are for the most part so "reactive" that the labor of the investigator is quickly rewarded by the production of some novel substance—often useful or curious—the discovery of which leads in its turn to the production of other bodies related to but differing from it. The binding element in the majority of these is carbon. The carbon atoms seem to have an almost unlimited capacity for catching hold of and hanging on to one another, and at the same time they retain their hold upon one or more atoms of other elements with which they have been associated. Thus, in the laboratory of the plant or animal body, and in the laboratory of the chemist, are built up compounds of almost infinite complexity, though containing for the most part but few of the chemical elements. Carbon is present in all, hydrogen in almost all, and oxygen in a majority of cases. Nitrogen occurs frequently, and the other elements in smaller quantity and comparatively seldom. The known hydrocarbons—*i.e.*, compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon—number 400, while few of the elements except carbon combine in more than two or three proportions with hydrogen.

NUMBER OF CARBON COMPOUNDS.

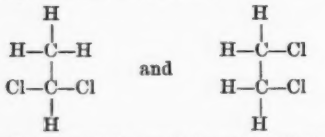
The total number of carbon compounds is said greatly to exceed that of all the other known chemical substances. Among the organic bodies which have been produced in the laboratory are many useful drugs and invaluable anæsthetics; dyes, of which many are brilliant and some are beautiful; and powerful explosives, the discovery of which has probably proved beneficial to manufacturers of war material. But in the limits of this article we must not diverge from science to technology.

The facility with which chemists can transmute one carbon compound into another has led to great developments in our knowledge of the mechanism of chemical reactions, and of the chemical structure of substances. Chemical formulæ, from expressing merely the quantitative composition of compounds, were soon used to express the methods of formation and decomposition of organic substances. As knowledge advanced it was seen that the formulæ could be made to indicate the way in which the atoms were united one to another. It appeared from the study of organic chemistry that the attraction or union of an atom is not so much with all the rest of the molecule as with some neighboring atom with which it is closely united or related. The graphic formulæ, with which modern chemical books are full, express, symbolically, the order or arrangement in which the atoms of the compound molecule are bound or linked together. To such perfection has the symbolical expression of the constitution of organic substances been brought that the manipulation of these symbols often furnishes a valuable guide in the prosecution of new researches. No mode of expressing graphically on paper the composition of a molecule can, however, be expected to be quite satisfactory if it fails to take account of the fact that the atoms of a molecule are not all distributed and do not all move in one plane. The ordinary graphic formula of the text book has the same faults as, say the Bayeux tapestry, or a Chinese battle picture—it takes no account of perspective. The more recent use of glyptic symbols (which look like outlined figures of crystal form) or of actual models is an important extension of this domain of scientific symbolism.

ISOMERISM.

We must explain shortly how these developments have come about. The study of carbon compounds led to the discovery of isomeric bodies which differ in their properties, although their analytical composition is identical. These differences must, it seems, be explained on the supposition of a different grouping of the chemical atoms, and the phenomena of isomerism are to be classed along with those of allotropy, which are exhibited by several elementary substances, notably by carbon itself (*vide Knowledge*, 1892, "Carbon"). In the case of carbon compounds it was found possible in many cases to express these differences by the graphic formulæ referred to above. Thus, there are two substances of very different properties, the percentage composition of which is expressed by the formula $C_2H_3Cl_3$—the symbols C, H and Cl standing for weights of carbon, hydrogen and chlorine, proportional to the weights of the atoms of these bodies. It was found

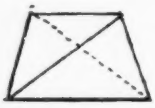
that in one of the two substances whose composition is expressed as above, both chlorine atoms were bound up to the same carbon atom, whereas in the other the reactions showed that each carbon atom was in intimate connection with only one atom of chlorine. These facts are symbolized as follows:



But these graphic symbols are insufficient to explain some cases of isomerism. For such cases it is useful, instead of using the symbol —C—, to represent the carbon atom by a tetrahedron.

SYMBOLIC FORMULAS.

This symbol expresses the essential fact that the carbon atom has a fourfold power of union with other atoms, and we symbolically express the union by attachment to the corners of the figure. It is generally sufficient for the purpose in



view if one or two carbon atoms are thus fully represented, the ordinary symbol being employed to show the functions of the other carbon atoms. The two substances, fumaric acid and maleic acid, have the molecular composition $C_4H_4O_4$, and the study of their reactions shows that each has two groups, CO_2H, in which the hydrogen is bound to carbon only through the connecting link of the oxygen atom, whereas the remaining two hydrogen atoms are united directly to carbon. Two graphic representations may be made, which in a condensed form appear thus:

$$CO_2H.CH.CH.CO_2H$$

and

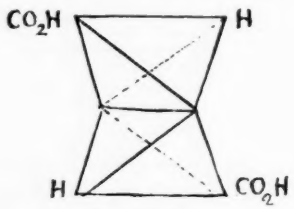
$$CH_2.C\begin{matrix}CO_2H\\CO_2H\end{matrix}$$

The latter symbol would indicate that two CO_2H groups are united to one carbon atom. The reactions of the substance so represented are, however, altogether against this supposition, and the graphic representation, therefore, fails. If, however, we represent the functions of two of the carbon atoms more fully by symbolizing these atoms as tetrahedra, we can represent very well the observed differences in the two acids by taking account of the arrangement in the solid instead of regarding the apparent arrangement on the flat. In the symbols given below the dotted lines of the tetrahedra indicate those edges which would be invisible if we were dealing with a wooden model, or with any opaque crystal of the same form.

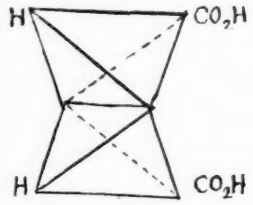
A class of bodies which it is difficult to represent by any symbol are those known as tautomeric, in which one or more atoms appear to be in a state of alternating allegiance toward their more powerful neighbors. The hydrogen atom, which is the lightest and probably the fastest mover in the dance of atomic vibration, seems in some cases to have certain peculiar privileges of motion within the molecule, so that at successive moments it may be joined up to different atoms.

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY.

In the work of synthesizing or building up compounds which occur in nature, the organic chemists soon outstripped their "inorganic" brethren. Lately, however, the French representatives of inorganic chemistry have again recovered the lead,



MALEIC ACID.



FUMARIC ACID.

and the diamond has been made, while starch and the albuminoids are still beyond the creative powers of the chemist. The early feats of organic synthesis were hailed as a triumph over the old belief in a mysterious vital force. All substances produced in the life processes of animals and plants were supposed to owe their existence to the mysterious agencies of life, and to be inimitable by the chemic art. The synthesis of a host of such substances in the laboratory has shown that the mysterious powers of vitality were prematurely invoked, and that failure was presupposed when no true trial had been made. The case is somewhat analogous to the mistaken appeal to almost infinite periods of time as the condition of formation of the native crystals of ruby and diamond. In spite of all their past achievements, scientific men are ready enough, like other mortals, to cry out that their go-cart cannot get any further without the aid of some Herculean agency beyond their reach. As a matter of fact, however, the achievements of organic synthesis have only pushed the vital force theory a small distance further back, for none of the reproduced alkaloids, sugars, dyes, etc., are organized bodies, or show any sign or symptom of the germ of living power. Recent researches upon the molecular weights of organic substances (chiefly by Raoult's method, which is based upon the lowering of the freezing point of solvents) appear to show that the simplest among the substances which are intimately associated with vital processes are of vastly higher molecular weight, and presumably vastly more complicated than any of the substances that have yet been synthesized. The great differences in the size of molecules is perhaps indicated by the phenomena of dialysis, so much used in physiological work for the separation of substances.

Crystalloids, sugar for instance, will in solution pass through the pores of an animal membrane, such as parchment, whereas colloid substances will not. It seems likely that in such substances, perhaps through the action of atoms, such as those of carbon, which have a power of multiplex combination, molecules or groups of atoms may "combine to net-like or sponge-like masses. . . . We may perhaps further suppose that through the constant change of position of polyvalent atoms, these mass molecules will show a constant change in the connected individuals, so that the whole . . . is in a sort of living state.*

*"In crystals and in dead bodies generally, matter is in static equilibrium. . . . In living organisms the equilibrium is dynamic."—*Nature*, November, 1894.

SYNTHESIS OF LIVING TISSUE.

"The idea thus brought forward may, perhaps, be expressed by saying that if ever chemists should succeed in obtaining albuminous bodies artificially, it will be in the state of living protoplasm." ("Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry," p. 261.) Now that an independent cell life in the organism has been recognized, the distance seems but small which separates the organic chemist from the point where he may be expected to make his first serious attempt to ascertain if living matter can be produced otherwise than by the agency of living matter itself. Not every scientific man would be able to approach this world-old question without a preconceived opinion as to the ultimate answer which Nature has in store. Whatever be the answer which Nature has in store for us, it will be a duty to science to work at the problem until it is either solved in the affirmative, or, like the transmutation of metals, found by experience to be beyond our power. Hitherto chemistry has not been in a position to attack the problem. The synthesis of organic compounds must be carried still further before science will have a bridge long enough to span the wide and formidable gap which divides our knowledge of the inanimate from that of the living world.—*Knowledge.*

The Permanence of Bromide Prints.

AN IMPROVED DEVELOPER.

In a paper entitled "A New and Modified Method of Developing Photographic Prints on Paper with Coal Tar Products in Alkaline Solutions," read by President Henry J. Newton before the photographical section of the American Institute on January 15, the following observations were made. Mr. Newton said: "I am satisfied from observation and the investigation I have made that prints made by development from bromide of silver are absolutely permanent. The bromide paper was first made in Europe, and the first prints we have are on imported paper. The keeping qualities of this paper before using, as well as after, is an important question. I have kept samples manufactured by one firm three years and a half without their exhibiting any signs of deterioration. The firm that made this brand assure me that they have it five years old, and it is as good now as when first made. Here is some testimony as to its keeping qualities after printing which it gives me pleasure to be able to present."

F. C. Beach of the *Scientific American* writes me as follows: "A bromide enlargement equivalent to a print on gelatino-bromide paper has been in a frame exposed to the light for the past ten years in the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York, and the reduced silver image is as bright and brill-

iant to-day as when the print was first framed, though the white portions have changed slightly from white to a yellowish color, which is regarded as due entirely to the discoloration of the paper support itself, and not to any alteration or fading of the reduced gelatin silver salts. This print was developed with ferrous oxalate and fixed in plain hypo." The evidence is unquestionably in favor of the permanence of these prints.

FERROUS OXALATE DEVELOPER.

The ferrous oxalate developer is still recommended by many manufacturers. The trouble I encountered in developing bromide paper by any of the ordinary processes was in controlling the developer, and my labor has mainly been how to construct a developer so that at all times it would be under perfect control, in other words go slow, so slow as at all times to make the danger of overprinting the minimum, and no danger of its running away with you. I finally adopted the alkaline in place of the ferrous oxalate developer.

Different alkalies do not produce uniform effects on paper manufactured by different firms. The carbonates produce a browner black than the caustic alkalies. The beauty of the print after all will, to a certain extent, depend upon the bromide in the developer; particularly is the effect noticeable of the addition of bromide of soda to the developer. A variety of tones may be made by modifying the proportions of the ingredients in the formula I am about to give.

HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER.

In the case of hydroquinone as the principal ingredient of a developer, bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda, and boracic acid act as restraining agents, but in using amidol none have that effect except boracic acid, and that but slightly. Therefore, in introducing these agents you will understand what office I expect them to perform. The first formula is as follows:

Water	1 ounce.
Sodium sulphate (crystals)	15 grains.
Sodium bromide	2 grains.
Sodium carbonate	5 grains.
Hydroquinone	3 grains.
Metol	1 grain.

If you wish this developer to work slower add either 10 grains bicarbonate of soda or 10 grains of borate of soda or 5 grains of boracic acid to the ounce of developer. This is the best I have yet found with the carbonate alkalies; some may prefer the effect of carbonate of potash; my advice is that you try it.

FOR DEEP BLACKS.

The caustic alkalies produce blacks which I think are deeper and richer. The simplest form for a developer with caustic alkali is lime water, instead of plain water. Substitute it for the carbonate of soda in the foregoing formula. Another modification is the addition of two grains to the ounce of water, of caustic soda, afterward treated the same as in the first instance. I have made some of my most beautiful prints with barium hydrate. In using this ingredient, use 10 grains to 1 ounce of water, because in the first place only 70 or 80 per cent. of the barium salt is soluble; and further, when you add the sodium sulphite a percentage of the barium solution is converted into an insoluble barium sulphate which makes the barium developer resemble a cup of milk. It will settle clear, however, in a short time, but there is not the slightest use in waiting, as the milky appearance has no chemical action on the paper.

Strontium hydrate also will be approximate in its effect to barium in a developer, but I have discovered no special advantage over it.

The simplest of the caustic alkalies seems to me to be lime water, which is water saturated with calcium hydrate. This can be made a commercial article by evaporating it to dryness. To do this so that it will be in the most available form add 4 ounces of granulated sugar to a gallon of lime water and then evaporate to dryness. The salt thus obtained can be redissolved to suit when a developer is to be prepared.

All of these developers keep indefinitely. Even if they stand in the graduate several days their developing power seems the same. They rarely change in color. They have harnessed within them sufficient potential energy to keep them at work as long as there is any exposed paper on which they can exert their power. Into any of these developers a dozen or so exposed prints can be put at a time and developed together, much as they are toned at present, so the printing and developing prints by this process will be much less troublesome and consume much less time than the old way. Besides, what is more important, they will be more beautiful and permanent.

FIXING BATH.

An excellent fixing bath for bromide prints is made as follows, the chemicals being dissolved in the order given:

Water	10 grains.
Pulverized alum	100 grains.

When dissolved add—

Sulphate of ammonia	480 grains.
Hyposulphite of soda	2 ounces.

It will keep clear and can be used repeatedly until exhausted. The film is hardened and the whites are remarkably clear and pure.

The Coloring of Soap and Candles.

The problem of giving soaps and candles a beautiful color, at a low extra cost, has become quite an important one at the present day, the consumer in general giving preference to the colored goods.

The solution of this task says the *Scientific American*, which is now a familiar one to the manufacturers of soap, and especially of toilet soaps, is a much more difficult one to the candle maker; for while in colored soaps the requirements are limited to a beautiful color that will remain unchanged on exposure and not cause stains in washing, candles make the additional demand that the color must not interfere with the burning of the candle.

The latter point adds a material difficulty to the coloring of stearine and wax candles.

COLORING SOAPS.

Regarding soap, the first point to be observed is to select the proper shade of the flower corresponding with the perfume used; for instance, an almond soap is left white, rose soap is colored pink or red, mignonette green, etc.

The colors from which the soapmaker may select are exceedingly numerous, for not only are most of the aniline colors adapted for his purpose, but also a very great number of mineral colors. Until a comparatively recent time the latter were probably exclusively employed, but the advance in the tar color industry in later years has brought about a not inconsiderable change in this respect. A very prominent advantage of the mineral colors is their stability, *i. e.*, not being changed or in any way affected on the exposure to light. This advantage, however, is offset in many cases by the wonderfully beautiful effect of numerous aniline colors, and by the more difficult method of application in the case of the former. The specific gravity of mineral colors being rather high in most cases, they will naturally tend to settle toward the bottom, necessitating crutching of the soap until it is too thick to drop the color. For mottled soap, however, cinnabar (vermilion) and ultramarine are still largely employed.

For transparent soaps, of cours, mineeral colors are not applicable, as they would detract from their transparency; for milled soap, on the other hand, they are very well adapted, as also for cold made soaps which require crutching anyway until a sufficient consistency is obtained to keep the coloring material suspended.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE ANILINE COLORS.

A notable disadvantage in the use of aniline colors, besides their sensitiveness to the action of light, is the fact that a majority of them is affected and partly destroyed by the action of alkali. A few of them are proof against a small excess of lye, and these may be used with a good effect. Certain firms have made a specialty of manufacturing colors answering the peculiar requirements of soap and being very easy of application, as they are simply dissolved in boiling water and the solution stirred into the soap. To some colors a little weak lye is added; others are mixed with a little oil before they are added to the soap.

For a soluble red color there were formerly used alkanet and cochineal; at present they have been displaced to a great extent, on account of their high cost, by "fuchsin," which is very cheap and of remarkable beauty. A very small amount of it suffices for an intense color, nor is a large proportion desirable, as the soap would then stain. Very delicate tints are also produced by the phthalein colors, of which those named rosbengal, rhodamin and eosin are most commonly used. These colors when dissolved have a green fluorescence which heightens their beautiful effect.

COLORS FOR OPAQUE SOAPS.

There are also a number of the azo dyes which are suitable for soaps, and these, as well as the phthalein colors, are used principally for transparent soaps. For opaque soaps both aniline and mineral reds are used, among the latter being cinnabar, chrome red and iron oxide. Chrome red is a basic chromate of lead which is now much used in place of vermilion, but as it becomes black on exposure to an atmosphere containing even traces only of sulphureted hydrogen, it is not especially adapted for soap. Cinnabar gives a bright color, but it is high in price. Iron oxide, known in the trade as colcothar, caput mortuum, etc., is only used for cheap soaps.

YELLOW COLORING MATTER.

For yellow there are also a considerable number of colors. Among the natural colors these are prominent: Saffron, orlean, curcuma (turmeric), and caramel (sugar color); the first named of these is now hardly used, owing to its high cost. Of the yellow aniline colors, special mention is due to picric acid (trinitrophenol), martius yellow, naphthol yellow, the yellow azo dyes, and auramin. If it is an orange that is wanted, a trace of fuchsin (red) may be added to the yellow colors named. The use of some unbleached palm oil with the stock answers a similar purpose, but the color fades on exposure.

A mineral yellow is chrome yellow (chromate of lead), which has the same advantages and disadvantages as chrome red.

Medical Notes.

Tribromosalol.—Hueppe divides intestinal antiseptics into two groups, 1, those insoluble in all but alkaline liquids; 2, those which dissociate in the intestinal juice before dissolving and exercising their action. Tribromosalol appears to belong to both groups. $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_2Br_3$ is the formula for this body, and it breaks up into tribromophenol and salicylic acid. — *Pharm. Centralhalle, through B. & C. Druggist.*

Maltol.—This body is obtained by the condensation of the empyreumatic vapors given off in the torrefaction of malt, especially in the preparation of "malt coffee." 100 kg. of malt yield from 2 to 4 gm. of maltol. Kiliani (the chemist who paved the way for Fischer's famous researches on the sugars) and Bazlen obtained it in colorless, strongly refractive crystals, easily soluble in water, melting at 159° and possessing the formula $C_6H_6O_3$. It appears to be a phenol.—*Berichte, through B. & C. Druggist.*

Ichthyol in Urticaria.—Lanz, of Laupen, from observations on his own person (*Rev. Méd.*, October 21, 1894) concludes that ichthyol given internally is an effectual remedy for certain forms of urticaria caused by errors in diet. Having been seized with a violent urticarial eruption, which menthol in 20 centigramme doses twice a day relieved only for the moment, it occurred to him to take a cachet containing 20 centigrammes of ichthyol; half an hour later the urticaria had completely disappeared. As a measure of precaution he took a similar dose of ichthyol on the following day after the two principal meals, and there was no recurrence of the eruption.

Action of Sulphonal and Trional.—SCHAUMANN (*Therap. Monats.*, August, 1894) has investigated the action of these agents on metabolism. Morphine considerably influences metabolism and the nutrition of the patient and the evil effects of its long-continued use are in no small measure to be attributed to these facts. Chloral hydrate has much the same action on the tissues. Similar investigations made with sulphonal and trional have hitherto yielded inconclusive results. The author has made experiments upon himself. He found that trional had the more marked hypnotic effect. After putting himself on a given diet and producing nitrogenous equilibrium, he was able to show that neither trional nor sulphonal, even in large doses, has any action on metabolism. Hence the superiority of these agents over chloral hydrate, especially when it is considered that the latter also acts on the heart.

Therapeutic Use of Extract of Bone Marrow.—J. Billings (*Bull. Johns Hopkins Hospital*, November, 1894) gives some results of his experience of the use of extract of bone marrow in the treatment of various forms of anæmia. The preparation he uses is a glycerin extract, made from chopped fragments of 12 sheep's ribs, and then rubbed in a mortar and allowed to macerate in a refrigerator for three or four days and then strained. The dose given was 1 dram three times a day. His conclusions are that in the two cases of chlorosis he treated with bone marrow beneficial effects followed. In the two cases of pernicious anæmia it failed absolutely. He remarks that the use of bone marrow is not to be considered analogous to that of thyroid extract in myxœdema, for in the latter disease the atrophy of the thyroid gland suggests the attempt to supply artificially its defective secretion. In pernicious anæmia, on the other hand, there is rather hypertrophy of bone marrow, a condition more analogous to exophthalmic goitre. Moreover, the formation of red corpuscles by bone marrow is rather a process of cell multiplication than secretion. In cases reported by previous observers of pernicious anæmia said to be improved by bone marrow, he remarks that the diagnosis was not clear, and that arsenic was given with the bone marrow. With regard to chlorosis, he concludes that the marrow acts by virtue of the iron contained in it, and it is doubtful if it is of more value than the usual preparations of iron; a conclusion which appears justified by a case quoted where the improvement under Blaud's pills compared favorably with that under bone marrow.

Hepatic Colic and its Treatment.

Dr. Ferrand (*Gaz. degli. Osp.*, 1894; XP, p. 1282) regards biliary calculus as the first element of hepatic colic. The latter is almost always accompanied by perturbation of the biliary secretion. This perturbation consists in a diminution of the quantity of bile, which, at the same time, becomes less liquid; and this is the second element. The third element is the painful spasm of the ductus choledochus, provoked by the presence of calculi. The fourth and last element consists in the congestion of the liver.

All these elements give rise to special indications. The formation of the calculi is due to the prevalence of cholesterin and diverse coloring matter in the bile.

The author briefly refers to experiments he made to prove that the so-called "lithontriptic" medicaments of old possess at most only the power of preventing the formation of calculi. "Durande's Remedy"—equal parts of the turpentine oil and ether—is just as inefficacious.

On the fact of the calculus being sometimes expelled by the pressure of the bile is based the expulsive treatment of biliary lithiasis. The author regards glycerin as the most serviceable cholagogue. Next in order is olive oil, administered in large doses. Sodium salicylate, too, produces abundant biliary flow, and is analgesic besides. Chloroform and ether may also produce good results. Calomel is given special mention because it not only causes abundant biliary flow, but also stimulates the hepatic cells. Euonymin and podophyllin may also be of service, as well as sodium and lithium benzoates.

The third element—the painful spasm—should be treated by antispasmodics and analgesics. The author recommends amylo valerianic ether as an excellent remedy. Turpentine, eucalyptol, menthol and camphor may likewise be useful. He recommends morphine injection, because it diminishes biliary secretion; antipyrine, he says, does not at all act on secretions. Hot water bottles, hot compresses and cataplasms are also recommended, but the sodium salts are objected to.

The fourth element requires antiphlogistic medication. If the inflammatory irritation turns to cholecystitis and hepatitis, we must recur to revulsions. In intense hepatic congestion, eight to ten leeches applied to the hypochondrium may greatly relieve pain.

Calomel is an important disinfectant in biliary infection, but should be administered in small doses at long intervals, say 25 to 30 centigrammes every second or third day. Salicylates and benzoates (particularly naphtol benzoates) are also efficient intestinal antiseptics.

Treatment of Lupus by Subcutaneous Injections of Guaiacol, etc.

Moreau of Toulouse (*Sem. Méd.*, November 22, 1894) has successfully treated lupus and certain other tuberculous affections of the skin by subcutaneous injections of guaiacol and thymol or guaiacol and aristol. The former was used in 21 cases; the latter in 14. The effects of both preparations are alike, but the one containing aristol causes more pain than the other. The mixture of guaiacol and thymol is therefore to be preferred. The following is the formula: ℞ thymol, gm. ij; guaiacol and sterilized olive oil, āā gm. 50. M. The injections are made twice a week, beginning with an injection of 1 gm. of the solution, and gradually increasing the dose till, after six injections, a dose of 3 ccm. is reached.

These injections are followed by reaction, both general and local, the general phenomena showing themselves first. The injections cause a good deal of pain, the temperature generally rises some fractions of a degree, and the pulse is slightly accelerated. Headache and very sharp pain in the shoulder, almost always shooting down the arm and causing paresis lasting a minute or two, follow the injection.

In cases in which there are pulmonary lesions there is reaction in the lung, expressing itself by intense and widespread congestion; this may occur even when the lung is perfectly sound. The other organs when healthy exhibit no reaction. The urine never contains any trace of blood or albumen, and is normal in quantity. On the day of the injection the patients suffer from slight *malaise* and drowsiness. Local reaction is at first very pronounced, but after the sixth or seventh injection there is a marked tendency to cicatrisation; the patches become pale, the nodules shrink, and the ulcerated glands heal rapidly. In carrying out the treatment care must be taken to introduce the needle first, and to fit the syringe on only after making sure that no blood is flowing through it, so as to avoid the production of fatty embolism. The condition of the lungs must also be watched on account of the congestion which the injections produce; so intense is this sometimes even in healthy lungs that in three cases Moreau was obliged to abandon the treatment. Equal care must be taken in the case of persons with heart disease, in whom the injections may bring on attacks of cardialgia and precordial oppression. It should be stated that in addition to the injections Moreau used local treatment, consisting in the application to the patches of disease of a very fine thermo-cautery point in the manner recommended by Besnier.

FUMIGATING POWDER.

[*Drogisten Zeitung.*]

	Parts.
Potassium nitrate	2
Cascarilla bark, powdered	4
Benzoin, powdered	2
Cloves, powdered	1

Bibliography.

CHEMISCHE REAGENTIEN UND REACTIONEN. Ein Hülfs und Nachschlagebuch für Apotheker und Chemiker bei Analytischen Arbeiten. Von Dr. C. Dünnenberger, Apotheker. Zürich Art. Institut Orell Füssli. Verlag. 1894.

This book of 35 pages, arranged in tabular form, is, as its title indicates, a list of tests for reagents arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of the originators. The list of tests is very incomplete, there being but 350 in all, as compared to 870 found in "Wilder's List of Tests," which is certainly familiar to us all.

These tables can scarcely be expected to compete with such a recent and complete work as "Schneller's Reactionen und Reagentien." The apothecary or chemist is frequently at a loss for the name of a reagent or desires to refer to several tests for some substance, hence it would have greatly enhanced the value of this book to have added an index of subjects.

Again many of the tests have been abbreviated to such an extent as to leave the reader entirely at sea, not only as to their preparation, but also as to their application. This book, if carefully revised, will become a very useful adjunct to the laboratory of the apothecary and chemist.

A MANUAL OF ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOGNOSY. An Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom and the Vegetable and Animal Drugs; Comprising the Botanical and Physical Characteristics, Source, Constituents and Pharmacopœial Preparations. By Lucius E. Sayre, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Kansas, etc. Pp. xx, 555. Philadelphia, 1895. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

This substantial volume presents Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy as it exists in this last decade of the nineteenth century. In its construction the most recent and accurate text-books have been freely consulted and compared. More than 500 illustrations, the majority being from original drawings and most of them of more than the usual excellence, increase the value of this work.

The first part, of 85 pages, treats of pharmacal botany, divided into two chapters—(1) Morphology and (2) Structural Botany. In the first chapter we find described the organs of plants and their relations to each other. In the second chapter the structure of plants, macro-and microscopical, receives careful attention. Although this chapter is not intended to take the place of text-books upon vegetable histology, yet it presents the salient features in regard to vegetable structure which are necessary to the student of pharmacognosy. This part closes with a botanical summary. Unlike most condensations, this part, although not elaborate, is very satisfactory. Very likely the ambitious student will care to know more about this subject. It would be a decided advance if every student should master so much as is to be found here.

In the second part, which comprises the larger portion of the book, we find a very careful presentation of Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy. At the outset the author has avoided many difficulties in classification of drugs by adopting a two-fold arrangement: (1) according to their more prominent physical characteristics, (2) according to botanical relationship. Under the first heading roots, rhizomes, leaves, fruits, etc., are brought together; under the second, drugs belonging to the same natural order. The first classification is named the "Conspectus of Organic Materia Medica," and each drug has the same number as in the second or botanical system of classification. In the conspectus some difficulty is found in classification. For instance, inula is a feebly aromatic root, having a bitter, camphoraceous (the U. S. P. says "pungent") taste. Why could not this be placed with those roots which are bitter? And again, on page 103, why should Class IV. be composed of mucilaginous *or* oily seeds? Surely the student might infer that these terms are synonymous. We would further criticise both classifications in that they do not follow *verbatim et literatim* the drug descriptions of the Pharmacopœia. That the descriptions are excellent we admit, but the student should always have before him the official statement. In the botanical classification under each drug we find described its characteristics, source, constituents, action and uses, and the official preparations are enumerated.

Not only do we find the official but many unofficial drugs receive attention; omissions are few. Among the cupuliferæ we expect to find *Fagus Sylvatica*, the source of the tar from which creosote is obtained. This important drug receives scanty mention at the top of p. 398, although guaiacol is found on p. 497 amongst the synthetic compounds. Various organic drugs of animal origin, official and unofficial, are described. Finally a synopsis for ready reference concludes this part.

The first appendix is an excellent chapter upon insects injurious to drugs ending with some valuable advice tending toward the prevention of their depredations.

Appendix B deals with organic remedies formed by synthesis. Here we find many of our more recent acquaintances and their relationship is made evident by the classification which the author has adopted. A brief section upon Pharmacal Microscopy is useful, but we could wish for a more complete presentation of the microscopical appearance of powders—a most important subject. A glossary of botanical and therapeutical terms and a very good index complete the volume.

We have dwelt, perhaps more than may seem to be necessary, upon the matter and arrangement of this volume because we believe that the author has ingeniously solved the problem of its attaining the highest possible usefulness for the student. The double classification brings the drugs in their relationship before his mind. The descriptions are terse, the matter well arranged and with the use of display type, it is convenient for reference and study. The excellent typography, good paper and substantial binding are worthy of the publishers whose name it bears. We have read this book carefully and critically, we have remembered for whom it is intended, and in conclusion we are of the opinion that it fully and clearly presents the best of our knowledge of the subjects upon which it treats.

R. W. W.

Præco Latinus is the title of a new monthly paper edited and published in Philadelphia by Dr. Arcade Mogyorossy. It is printed in Latin and has for its *raison d'être* the propogation and culture of the ancient Latin speech and literature. Such a praiseworthy project should have the support of all scholars and we trust the venture will prove successful.

Queries and Answers.

We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses, and reputed effect. When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Witch Hazel Cream.—D. S.—A very satisfactory article may be made after the following formula:

White petrolatum (albolene)	13½ ounces.
Yellow wax	2¼ ounces.
Spermaceti	2¼ ounces.
Witch hazel spirit	3½ fl. ounces.
Perfume	½ fl. ounce.

Melt the first three ingredients together; allow to cool to some extent, then add the witch hazel extract and stir. When nearly cold add the perfume and stir vigorously.

Tanret's Reagent.—T. G.—This test is made in the following manner:

Potass. iodide	2.32 grams.
Mercury bichloride	1.35 grams.
Acetic acid	20 cc.
Distilled water q.s.	100 cc.

To a small quantity of the clear filtered urine add a few drops of the reagent; apply heat and note the result. Any cloudiness or opalescence denotes the presence of albumen.

Millard's Reagent.—T. G.—This is made according to the following formula:

Carbolic acid	fl. ʒ ij
Acetic acid, glacial	fl. ʒ vij
Liquor potassæ	fl. ʒ xxij

To the suspected fluid contained in a test tube add 15 drops of the test, and heat the contents of the tube to the boiling point. If albumen be present a decided cloudiness will be produced.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil.—A. M. K.—We are unable to give you the particular formula desired. The following furnishes a satisfactory preparation:

Gaduol	ʒ j
Alcohol	fl. ʒ iv
Syrup	fl. ʒ ii
Fuller's earth	ʒ iv
Port wine, q. s. ad	Oj

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol and add the Fuller's earth; rub well together, then add the syrup and wine. Let stand a day or so, shaking occasionally; then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

A preparation of the same character, but of a more distinctive taste and appearance, may be made by using the same formula but omitting the syrup and mixing the port wine with an equal amount of sherry.

Petroleum Emulsion.—C. B. is advised to try the following:

White petrolatum	℥ j
Powdered acacia	ʒ ss
Ess. of bitter almonds (1-20)	♏ v

Rub well together in a mortar and add all at once distilled water ʒ vj, and triturate continuously for five minutes, then add the following mixture, dram by dram:

Sodium hypophosphite	ʒ ss
Calcium hypophosphite	ↄ j
Hypophosphorous acid	♏ vj
Elixir of saccharin	♏ xx
Distilled water	ʒ vj

The final product should measure 3 ounces and should be a thick cream. The dose of the emulsion is a teaspoonful upward.

Fungicide Mixture.—R. W.—The formula given below has been found very effective as a remedy against the potato blight and similar diseases affecting plants and trees. It is also likely that it would serve as a means of protecting plants against larvæ, but for this purpose it would be preferable to employ a strong solution of tobacco combined with green soap. The fungicide formula follows :

Copper sulphate	45 pounds.
Quicklime	22½ pounds.
Water	220 gallons.

Dissolve the sulphate by suspending it in a wooden vessel containing the water. Slake the lime in a separate vessel, and, after stirring thoroughly, add water, pass it through a sieve into the copper solution, stir well and add the remaining water.

Correspondence.

To Stop Cutting

Editor AMERICAN DRUGGIST :

Sir—It has caused no little surprise to me to read of so many "remedies" advanced by some of the most prominent druggists in the country to stop cutting, when seemingly the remedy is so near at hand in proper legislation, the same as it exists in the European states.

My proposition is to have the boards of pharmacy supported out of a yearly license of $5 for each pharmacist and $2 for each assistant, the board not to allow any new store to be opened within three blocks of another. The field thus allowed for each pharmacy would be sufficiently large to ignore the sale of patents altogether, as his prescription department would be enough revenue to him. Let some prominent pharmacist project this idea at the next meeting of his society and put it in proper legal form to pass the Legislature. The liquor trade is being regulated in this manner in Brooklyn, and apparently with good results.

L. K.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 29.

A Theft of Essential Oils.

Editor AMERICAN DRUGGIST :

Some time between 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday the 5th and 9 o'clock in the morning of the following day one case of a shipment of essential oils, ex steamship "Yoxford," was broken open on Pierrepont Pier, Brooklyn, and the 25 1-lb. coppers of oil of lemon it contained stolen.

As the thief will no doubt try to sell these goods, dealers and others will therefore have a right to be suspicious of any offerings made, except through the regular channels.

If offered in the original package they will be known by our trade-mark label on the top of the corrugated paper package, and our name stamped on the cap of the copper.

Any information from your readers that will lead to the detection of the criminal will be thankfully received.

THE SICILIAN ESSENTIAL OIL CO.,
H. H. SAWYER.

NEW YORK, February 6.

EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil	fl. ℥ iv
Powdered acacia	℥ j
Cinnamon water	fl. ℥ viiss
Solution of saccharin, N. F.	fl. ℥ j

Quiz Box.

This series of questions will be continued each issue. The answers to each series of questions will appear in the third issue following their publication. All of our readers are invited to compete for the prizes named below.

Replies must be in our hands within three weeks after the appearance of the questions. The names of all making an average of 75 per cent. will be published.

Address Editor Quiz Box, 37 College Place, New York.

Answers to Questions—First Series.

1.—Density means the relative weight of a body as compared to its mass ; for instance, mercuric oxide is much more dense, or has a higher density, than quinine sulphate.

2.—The density of a body is usually stated by comparison to the weight of an equal volume of water, and when so stated is termed specific gravity.

3.—Acetate of lead has a higher specific gravity than rochelle salt.

4.—Glycerin is one and a fourth times as dense as water.

5.—The atom.

6.—The smallest possible division of matter.

7.—Gravitation is the attraction exercised by the earth, and it is in proportion to the density of the article on which it is exercised.

8.—Weight is the term used to express the results of the attraction of gravitation.

9.—Cohesion is the attraction exercised by like molecules to each other.

10.—Adhesion is the attraction of bodies of unlike constitution to each other. Butter coheres together but adheres to bread. [This distinction is less insisted upon now than formerly.]

Students Rated at Seventy-five on the First Series of Questions.

T. C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Willard H. Roberts, Rome, N. Y.
Ray C. Smith, Homer, Mich.
G. B. Hastings, Stony Point, N. Y.
Frank Kimball, Woodsville, N. H.
A. J. Morin, Houghton, Mich.
Laura Gallagher, South Saginaw, Mich.
Leon M. Yoerg, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Sterling G. Woodruff, Martinsburg, W. Va.
W. S. Millener, Jr., Holly, N. Y.
James F. Aiken, Milbury, Mass.
Chas. J. McCloskey, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. E. W. Gallagher, South Saginaw, Mich.
Howard B. Thomas, Syracuse, N. Y.
Geo. L. Delahoussaye, Franklin, La.
T. G. Webb, Anniston, Ala.
C. B. Root, Herkimer, N. Y.
B. R. Sheldon, Detroit, Mich.
Werley C. Foster, Lee, Mass.
Garrett Byrnes, Boonton, N. J.
M. D. Lingle, Philadelphia.
D. E. Combs, Sidney, Ohio.
J. W. Wood, Newport, R. I.
Gilbert K. Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Falkenhainer, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
Albert B. Featherly, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edward S. Smith, Port Henry, N. Y.
Wm. H. De Camp, Mt. Morris, N. Y.
Ernest C. Hopgood. Springfield, Mass.
Arthur H. Dodge, Lonsdale, R. I.
C. F. Sherman, Davenport, N. Y.
S. L. Conyfort, Clearfield, Ohio.
Frank Hartman, Middleton, Conn.
Miss Bertha Marshall, Greenfell, Assa, N. W. T.
Mrs. Low Taylor, Greenfell, Assa, N. W. T.
Murray Ramsay, Springfield, Ohio.
Geo. M. Crofts, Summitville, Lee Co., Iowa.
H. A. Woodward, Plainfield, N. J.

Questions—Third Series.

21.—Give in your own language the difference between (*a*) a solid, (*b*) a liquid, and (*c*) a gas?

22.—What is meant by the tension of a gas?

23.—What is the difference in the meaning of the words "gas" and "vapor?"

24.—What is meant by a fixed substance?

25.—What is meant by a volatile substance?

26.—What is a crystal? Give an example of a drug that occurs in crystals.

27.—Ordinarily a crystalline body assumes but one form of crystal. When it takes two different forms, how is this peculiarity expressed?

28.—What are non-crystalline bodies called? Give two examples.

29.—How do crystals grow?

30.—What is meant by microcrystalline?

Examination Questions of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy.

1. (*a*) What is the dose of tincture of aconite? (*b*) What is the dose of fluid extract of belladonna? (*c*) What per cent. of morphine should powdered opium contain? (*d*) What is camphor? (*e*) Name its source. (*f*) What is carbo animalis? (*g*) What is santonica U. S? (*h*) Name its active principal.

2. Describe Fehling's test for sugar. Give its composition. Upon what chemical reaction does the test depend?

3. Give best solvent for each of the following : (*a*) Napthol. (*b*) Acetanilid.

4. (*a*) How many grains in 1 pound avoirdupois? (*b*) How many in 1 pound troy? (*c*) How many grains in 1 gm? (*d*) How many minims in 1 ccm. (*e*) How many cubic centimeters in 1 fluid ounce? (*f*) How many minims in 1 gallon U. S. wine measure?

5. (*a*) Describe the mode of preparation of *liquor plumbi sub-acetatis*. (*b*) Why is water directed to be previously boiled?

6. (*a*) What is solution? (*b*) Describe simple and chemical, and give an example of each. (*c*) What is meant by a saturated solution? (*d*) Name five of the most valuable solvents used in pharmacy and give the class of drugs best adapted to each.

7. How much hydrargyri bichloridi would you use in preparing 16 ounces of solution with distilled water 1 part to 5,000?

8. Give an illustration of the proper form for writing a metric prescription containing pulv. aloes, 2 gm., pulv. rhei 1 gm. 5 dg., morph. sulph. 25 mg., saponis 1 gm. 25 cg.

9. State the difference of the source of carbolic acid and petrolatum.

10. (*a*) Give the common name of *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

(*b*) Give the common name for *Rhamnus Purshiana.*

(*c*) What alkaloid is obtained from sabadilla seed?

(*d*) Name the active principal of belladonna.

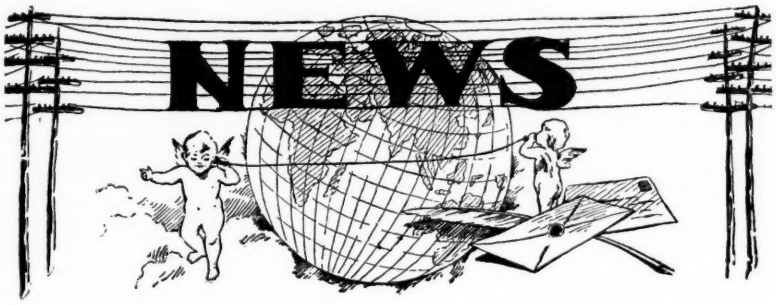
(*e*) What are the medicinal properties of belladonna?

(*f*) What are the medicinal properties of digitalis?

(*g*) Name the active principle of bloodroot.

(*h*) What are the medicinal properties of bloodroot?

(*i*) From what is the *Carbo Ligni* of the United States obtained?



NEW YORK.

Ralph Cobb of Strong, Cobb & Co. of Cleveland visited New York City last week.

Paul H. Zagat has purchased the Garfield Pharmacy at Ninety-sixth street and Lexington avenue.

An "International Pharmacy" has been opened at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue by a former clerk of Dr. Toal's, Avenue B and Twelfth street.

Among recent visitors to the city were D. W. Heseltine of Portland, Maine; P. R. Lance of W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, and T. H. Hinchman of T. H. Hinchman & Sons, Detroit, Mich.

John P. Murray, a senior student of the New York College of Pharmacy, has purchased an old-established business in his native town of Philipsburgh, N. J. The store is located at 630 Main street.

W. Buedinger & Sons Co. have moved their New York offices from 142 to 107 Chambers street, the change having been necessitated by the widening of College place, in the course of which the building in which they were located was pulled down.

Robert Wood Johnson went to Florida just in time to escape the recent cold snap. Mr. Johnson is an able and enthusiastic fisherman, and has among the trophies of his skill the skin of an enormous tarpon, weighing nearly 200 pounds, which he caught some winters since off Jupiter Inlet.

A New Year's token that was fully appreciated by the recipients was given by George J. Seabury of Seabury & Johnson to those of his employees holding positions of trust on January 1. It consisted of a substantial advance in salaries, and came in the nature of a complete and welcome surprise.

R. W. Robinson & Son have removed from their old stand at 182, 184 and 186 Greenwich to 228 Fulton street, the change having been rendered necessary by the extension of College place. The firm will have additional facilities for transacting their affairs in the new stand which will much facilitate the dispatch of business.

The manufacture of empty capsules, which was in the hands of a number of firms up to a year and a half ago, when most of the houses formed into a combine, has since the 16th ult. been turned over to Parke, Davis & Co of Detroit. The only house not represented in the new deal is H. Planten & Son of 224 North William street, this city.

Efforts being made in certain quarters to create a belief that antitoxin serum is both scarce and alarmingly expensive should be frowned down both by the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Lehn & Fink, in a recent circular, admit that from October 16, 1894, to the new year, supplies were limited, but they claim that the output now is ample to meet all legitimate requirements. The firm in question are supplying the serum at present to over a score of Boards of Health all over the country.

H. McK. Kirkland of McKesson & Robbins has returned from a pleasure trip. It was only over in Brooklyn and he went with the other members of the Seventh Regiment, but still he doesn't enthuse. He declares that one week of rusticating in the country at this season of the year is more than enough. The moment Mr. Kirkland arrived down town he steered for a restaurant to fill a vacuum in the interior department. During the trolley strike he subsisted on pie, pie and pie.

S. M. Burroughs of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. of London, died at Monte Carlo of pneumonia, February 6. In an interview concerning Mr. Burroughs' death, S. W. Fairchild of Fairchild Bros. & Foster said:

We learn with deep sorrow by cablegram from Henry S. Wellcome of the death of Mr. Burroughs. We have had the pleasure of the friendship of Mr. Burroughs for many years, as well as the most pleasant business relations with the firm of which he was the senior member. It has been his habit to send us frequent reminders and appropriate mementos of his sojourns in different countries, and only a few days ago we received one of his photographs, taken at the Alhambra, Granada. Mr. Burroughs was born in Medina, N. Y., about 45 years ago. After serving an apprenticeship in the retail drug business he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom. He represented the firm of Jno. Wyeth & Bro. for many years and left this firm to establish himself in business in London.

S. M. BURROUGHS.

His business career was characterized by untiring energy and invincible determination to succeed, and with the aid of Mr. Wellcome, who became associated with him later, the house of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. has established a very large and profitable business, not only in Great Britain and in Europe, but in all the British Colonies of Asia, Australia and Africa. Mr. Burroughs made two trips around the world, visiting all the prominent pharmacies of each country, and we may say that he was well known to the pharmaceutical profession all over the world. He was a man of exceedingly liberal ideas, broad minded and generous hearted, as his many friends can testify, and one whose friendship was greatly appreciated by those

who knew him well. He had strong views upon certain political matters, particularly the "single tax," and while many differed with him, all respected his opinions as those of a man who had the courage of his convictions. We feel that we have lost a warm personal friend and that the pharmaceutical profession has sustained in his death the loss of one of its most able and progressive members.

Johnson & Johnson report increased sales for their many Kola preparations.

Burglars entered Tcheppe & Schur's drug store, at Sixtieth street and Third avenue, on the night of January 17, and stole $300 from the money drawer.

Charles C. Gardiner of Lazell, Dalley & Co. has been prostrated by the grip, but is about again.

AUGUSTINE HENRY, A.M., L.R.C.P., F.L.S.

Dr. Augustine Henry, well known for his extensive explorations of the flora of central China, which is particularly interesting to botanists in this country from its striking similarity to the flora of the eastern portion of the United States, spent a few days in New York last week on his way to London, and advantage was taken of his presence here to secure from him for the AMERICAN DRUGGIST some points regarding his experiences in the flowery kingdom.

For the past two years Dr. Henry has been stationed in the island of Formosa, and has collected there about 1,000 species, the material of which is now being worked up at Kew Gardens, London. Sets of Dr. Henry's Chinese and Formosan plants may be seen in the Gray Herbarium and Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Dr. Henry is a Fellow of the Linnean Society and a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and has given great attention to the identification of the drugs used by the Chinese people, hitherto an almost unexplored field. To Dr. Henry we are indebted for the first and only specimen of *Rheum officinale* occurring in the wild state. He has also seen many curious Chinese drugs under cultivation, as *e. g.*, *Coptis teeta*, or *Mu-erh*, the edible fungus of the Chinese; the yellow, silk-dyeing bark *Phelloddendron amurense;* the curious gum bark, *Eucommia ulmoides*, etc., etc. We hope, at no distant date, to receive some interesting notes from Dr. Henry on these subjects. In his short visit here we have only been able to get a few points.

Dr. Henry's new species of Chinese plants already number some hundreds, the new genera numbering perhaps over a score. Some of the most remarkable of these are a *Climenanthus nitens*, the fourth species of the natural order Calycanthaceæ, represented now by two American and two Chinese species; the curious aquatic plant, *Trapella sinensis*, concerning which a monograph has been written by Professor Oliver, Jr., of University College, London. *Lilium Henryi*, popularly now known in England as yellow *L. Auretum*, but a very distinct species, was discovered by Dr. Henry near Ichang in the Hupeh province, and is one of the most valuable additions to horticulture made in recent years.

Dr. Henry is connected with the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service under Sir Robert Hart.

Irving McKesson of McKesson & Robbins did yeoman's duty as a member of the Seventh Regiment during the strike in Brooklyn.

It is expected that the new bi-annual catalogue of Charles N. Crittenton & Co., will be issued about March 1. Work is progressing on it very rapidly.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature compelling the analysis of all patent medicines, and making it unlawful to sell such medicines without analyzation.

Dr. Dixon of the Antitoxin Mfg. Company of London, Eng., after a stay in this country of about six weeks, sailed for Europe on the 26th ult. It is said that he will return here in the course of five or six weeks.

A manufacturer has been distributing circulars with a view of a house and barn as his birthplace. As the barn is much more prominent in the picture than the house, the druggists are querying the exact location of the important event.

An opinion of Brooklyn expressed by H. McK. Kirkland of McKesson & Robbins, after spending a week doing duty in the Seventh Regiment quelling the strike —"I never want to go through the place again except on my way to Greenwood."

William Joy, a pharmacist, committed suicide at his home, 15 Eldridge street, on the 25th ult., by taking a dose of chloral. Joy was 28 year old, and was said not alone to have been intemperate, but a victim as well of the chloral habit. He leaves a widow.

Alfred H. Mason, secretary of Seabury & Johnson, is confined to his home by an attack of the grip. Mr. Mason has grappled successfully with all kinds of London fog, and it is now proposed to inoculate him in the varied and interesting phases of New York weather.

Mrs. Samuel W. Bowne, wife of the well known member of the house of Scott & Bowne, gave a reception on the evening of January 29. Among the guests known to the drug world present were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stillwell and Mr and Mrs. Edward G. Wells.

The "Manhattan" Pharmacy has been opened on Spring street, near High Point avenue, West Hoboken, by Wm. Kyrith, and the "Elite" Pharmacy has been started at Clinton avenue and Division street. This makes three new stores opened in West Hoboken within two months and five inside of three years. There is some talk of still another store being started.

The annual ball of the New York German Apothecaries' Society took place at Schneider's Teutonia Hall at Third avenue and Sixteenth street, on the 25th ult. The affair was a highly successful one, the immense hall being crowded, and almost every prominent German druggist in this city and Brooklyn being present.

A delegate from the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society called on the Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn on the 2d inst. to request that the licensing of the drug stores be deferred until after May 1. By that time the society hopes to have secured through the Legislature the passage of a measure that will be of more advantage to them than the present laws.

Brent Good of Carter's Little Liver Pill fame and John W. Cox of the Antikamnia Company left this city on the 26th ult., by the steamer "Alene," for a trip to the West Indies, taking with them as their guest John H. Bird, their counsel. The trip is principally for pleasure, although a little business may be thrown in. The first stop will be at Jamaica

then Havana will be visited, and after that Tampa, Fla., and other points. It is expected that the gentlemen will be back in town about March 1.

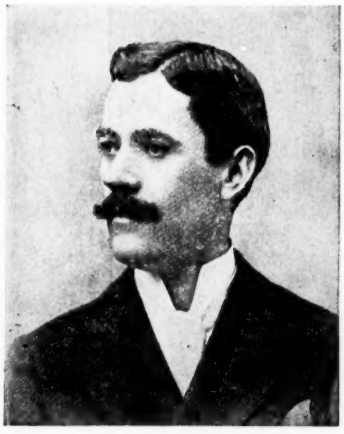
The second monthly dinner of the Drug Trade Club took place at the new Manhattan Athletic Club on the 26th ult. About 40 members were present, and speeches were made by Mr. Williston, of Pfizer & Co.; Mr. Cook, of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works; P. R. Lance, of Wyeth Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; C. P. Franc, of Phair & Co., and Theo. Weicker, of Merck & Co. Mr. Weicker made an extended address, suggesting the advisability of bringing up at least one business topic for discussion at each dinner, and in this way making the affairs instructive as well as agreeable.

A figure in West Side life passed away on February 4, when Louis Graumann, proprietor of the drug store at 855 Ninth avenue, died at his home, 309 West Fifty-fourth street, of pneumonia. Mr. Graumann was 77 years old and was noted for his many charities. He was born at Brieg, Prussia, on August 6, 1818, and after graduating at Heidelberg, studying both medicine and chemistry, he took active part in the Revolution of 1848, and was compelled to flee the country. Then he came to America and enlisted as hospital steward when the Civil War broke out. He had charge of the hospital corps at David's Island for several years during the war, and at its close became connected with the Eastern Dispensary. Later he started the Ninth avenue drug store which he conducted until his death. He leaves a widow and four daughters

Among recent visitors were H. B. Gilpin of G. Langdon & Co., Baltimore, and Wm. H. Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt was formerly of A. Kiefer & Co., but is now treasurer of Marion County, Ind., in which Indianapolis is situated. Although an active politician now, Mr. Schmidt takes a lively interest in the drug trade, and is a regular attendant of the meetings of the O., K. & I. Another visitor was D. M. Newbro of the Newbro Drug Company, Butte City, Mon. Mr. Newbro was full of the awful disaster which had befallen his city. When he left the full horror of the explosion was not known, as new bodies and dismembered portions of bodies were being found daily under ruins in all parts of the city. The extent of the shock may be partly understood when it is stated that Mr. Newbro's family at home, fully a mile from the neighborhood of the explosion, were thrown out of bed by the force of the disturbance.

P. A. Andreae, the Brooklyn pharmacist, who died on the 19th ult., was a shining example of an enterprising American. He made a pronounced success years ago of the retail drug store he kept in the Cotton Exchange Building, an apparently out of-the-way place for an establishment of the kind, and when he sold out and went to Europe and returned only to find that idleness was anything but a pleasant condition, he purchased the pharmacy at 631 Fulton street, Brooklyn. For this store, too, he established a thriving trade. Mr. Andreae leaves a widow, but no children. The business will be continued by Mrs. Andreae, and John R. Rose will act as manager. Mr. Andreae was the inventor and manufacturer of "Rosalia," on which preparation he had taken out two patents. Careful search among his papers has failed to find the formula of this ointment, and it is thought that the formula died with him.

Dr. Louis Conrad, who died at his home in Brooklyn on the 25th ult., was as well known as a druggist as he was as a physician. He was born in Metuchen, N. J., and was but 37 years of age. When a lad he came to Brooklyn, and after completing his studies became a clerk in a drug store. Soon he became a proprietor, and for a number of years his establishment, at the corner of South Fourth street and Driggs avenue, was one of the best known in the Eastern District. A few years ago he opened up a second establishment in the Amphion Theater Building. While filling prescriptions and selling over the counter Dr. Conrad lost no time. He studied medicine, and two years ago passed a successful examination, sold out both establishments and began to practice. Success attended him, as it was bound to attend a man of his energy and attainments, and he soon had a lucrative following. But hard and incessant work began to tell on him, and for over a year he had been in bad health. Dr. Conrad belonged to a number of clubs and societies and was deservedly popular. He leaves a widow and two children, besides a host of friends to mourn his loss.



D. M. NEWBRO.

D. M. Newbro is a Michigan man by birth and began his career as a druggist with the firm of Hedges & Rech, at Lansing, in his native State, where he had several years' experience. Later he had three years' experience with Davis Bros. of the same city.

He then went West to grow up with the country, but proved too much for his first employers at Helena, who failed after Mr. Newbro had been with them one day. He then went to Butte, where he entered the employ of Newton Bros. After six years' experience with Newton Bros. he bought out J. C. Singer & Co. and established himself under the name of the Newbro Drug Company, which was a pronounced success from the start.

Mr. Newbro is an active member of the State Association and has acted as vice-president of that association.

He is a man of engaging manners and most attractive personality. Mr. Newbro is a keen sportsman, an excellent shot, and eschews politics, for he says he does not want to mix it up with a clean, nice business like the drug business.

COLLEGE BOYS AT JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S LABORATORIES.

Eighty members of the graduating class of the New York College of Pharmacy, in charge of Professors Coblentz and Madison, paid a visit on the 29th ult. to the pharmaceutical manufactories of Johnson & Johnson, at New Brunswick, N. J., and spent several hours watching the different processes in the making of medicinal plasters and the other staple goods which are turned out by the house. J. W. Johnson of the firm, J. H. Rogers and A. J. Stephens, the city salesmen; F. B. Kilmer, the chemist, and W. H. Ritter, the superintendent of the factory, did the honors for the house. The students watched everything with interest and had innumerable questions to ask. After a tour through the factory there was an elegant lunch served at the Mansion House, in the course of which some of the students made addresses, in which they thanked the firm for their many kindnesses, and told how much they had enjoyed and been instructed by the visit.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS TO MEET.

The Executive Board of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association met last week at the office of Lazell, Dalley & Co., Ann and William streets. Of the nine members five were present. Sturgis Coffin acted as chairman in the absence of Bowles Colgate, the president, and after considerable discussion it was decided to hold the first annual meeting of the association at the Fulton Club in this city on February 13.

It is thought that fully two-thirds of the membership will be present at the meeting at which officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and a number of topics of great interest to the manufacturing perfumers are to be discussed. Views will be exchanged on any plans that may be suggested for mutual benefit—the object for which the association was organized—and the question of uniform freights, of delinquent debtors, and other matters will be brought up.

One of the principal topics of discussion will be regarding the most satisfactory plan for recovering the rebate of duties on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, as provided by the new tariff regulations. Alcohol used in the making of perfumes comes under the new law.

NEW YORK STATE.

G. B Neely has succeeded Neely & Barland at Richfield Springs.

W. H. Clinton & Son have succeeded F. A. Grenzabach at Peekskill.

R. S. Brown has succeeded to the business of Brown & Drake at Oneida.

J. P. Jones, the New York State representative of Sharp & Dohme, is a familiar figure in the larger cities. Druggists are unable to resist his seductive ways and he seldom goes without an order.

Francis U. Kahle, the manufacturing chemist of Buffalo, has just purchase a controlling interest in the Buffalo Embossing Company. Mr. Kahle will divide his time between the Gull street and Washington street offices.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Marian Frances Richmond, a niece of E. H. Davis, to Charles Blau, on Wednesday, January 16. Mr. Blau is the junior member of the firm of E. H. Davis & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Rochester.

Among recent sales of soda fountains by Harry E. Feldman, the New York State representative for James W. Tufts, Boston, are to J. Questa, Clifton Springs; J. W. Bachman, Hornellsville; D. H. Reed, Remsen; H. B. Sutfin, Wellesville: E. D. Hees, Avoca; Chas. B. Jones, Cobleskill and I. H. Pendleton, Oxford.

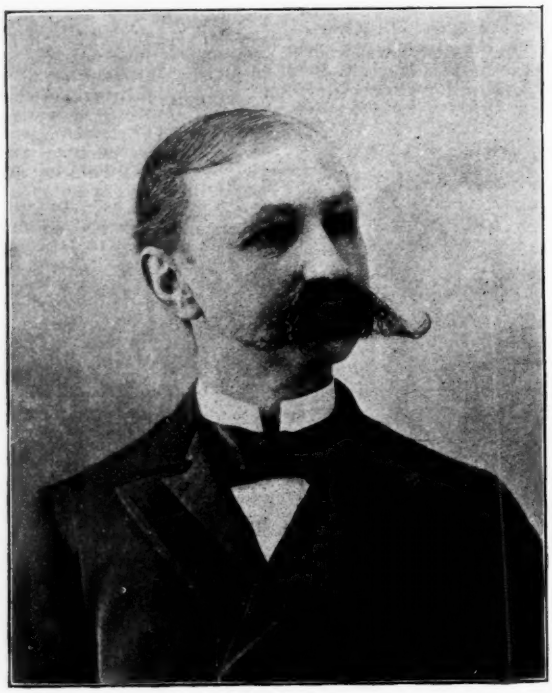
CONNECTICUT PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the new Board of Trade Rooms at Norwich on Tuesday, February 5, by President Jas. Duggan of Norwich.

Owing to the absence of the secretary, it was voted to adjourn until 9 a.m. Wednesday.

The members present were invited to visit the several club rooms of the town, among them being the Thirteen, Shetuket and Arcanum, at each place light lunch had been prepared and the early evening made very pleasant to the visitors. At 9.30 the members assembled in the capacious dining rooms of the Wauregan House where the tables had been beautifully decorated with flowers for the occasion. Each guest was presented with a handsome *boutonniere* and souvenir badge. The latter consisted of a decorated bar of bronze, supporting a mortar from which a metallic disk was suspended, bearing the inscription, "C. P. A., Norwich, 1895."



JAMES DUGGAN,
Retiring President of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

The gathering was a representative one, and included nearly all of the prominent druggists of the State. There were also present a number of visitors from neighboring States, Thos. F. Main of New York being conspicuous among the number. The *menu* was as follows:

Mock Turtle with Old Sherry.
Celery.
Columbia River Salmon. Sauce Bichamel.
Hollandaise Potatoes.
Roast Turkey. Oyster Dressing.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. French Peas.
Cranberry Sauce.
Roman Punch. Straight Cuts,
Baked Apples à la Conde.
Chicken Croquettes. Sauce Supreme.
Lobster Salad. Chicken Salad.
Charlotte Ruse.
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream.
Assorted Cake and Fruits.
Roqueforte, Edam and Sage Cheese.
Bent's Bisquits. Coffee.

The dinner being concluded, N. D. Sevin of Norwich called the gathering to order, and introduced Mayor Harwood, who welcomed the visitors to the Rose of New England.

President Duggan responded for the association.

He alluded to the nineteen ways of pronouncing Norwich and the one type of her hospitality. He explained the high calling of those who follow pharmacy, speaking of them as the men who make the weapons by which the physician relieves suffering. He said that the druggists hid the large sums of money which they are supposed to extort from a long suffering public with the treasures of Capt. Kidd, who was a rather unskillful brother of theirs.

Dr. Cassidy, who followed Mr. Duggan, spoke for the medical profession. He was received with great applause and expressed his pleasure in representing the medical fraternity of the city. He alluded to fake medicines like Berkley's tar water, blue glass, and elixir of life, and said that antitoxin would go down to the dust whence it sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung. Dr. Cassidy extended an invitation to the association to visit the W. W. Backus hospital at 10 a.m. on the following day, which was accepted.

Corporation Counsel Frank T. Brown made a few entertaining and apt remarks and was followed by the Rev. E. B. Schmitt, who asked the druggists to provide the clergy with a missionary pill at reduced rates that would take the place of the United States bank note now required for missionary purposes.

Toastmaster Sevin then introduced Frederic W. Carey, who responded to the toast "The Press of Norwich."

Ex-President Munson of Waterbury renewed his congratulations to the association and, after much enjoyed selections of the Glee club and Prof. Maples, the company broke up at 1 a.m., well satisfied with the arrangements for their pleasure of the committee in charge.

SECOND SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30.

The president's, secretary's and treasurer's reports were read.

The treasurer reported that the association had fallen about $400 behind this year, and the announcement gave rise to considerable discussion. It was finally voted to dispense with the reporter on pharmacy, whose salary was $100 per year, and also to print nothing but the proceedings, many members objecting to the printed extracts from drug journals being incorporated as both useless and expensive.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The new officers were then balloted for, and the following declared elected: President, Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford; first vice-president, Curtis P. Gladding, Hartford; second vice-president, John W. Lowe, New Haven; secretary, Fred. Wilcox, Waterbury, and treasurer, L. H. Goodwin, Hartford.

NEW MEMBERS.

Several names were then proposed for membership, and the following were admitted: Karl O. Cyms, Bridgeport; Frank Hartman, Middletown; O. E. Miner, M.D., Noank; C. C. Buck, Winsted; G. M. Ladd, Waterbury; E. E. Daskum, Waterbury; T. B. Carney, Waterbury; F. L. Maguire, Waterbury; T. F. Lavin, Danbury; J. W. Sears, West Haven; W. I. Nichols, Derby; A. R. Leighton, New Haven; T. Bisket, Norwich; J. N. Dunn, Norwich; F. N. Wheeler, Mystic.

The different committees then presented their annual reports. The Committee on Legislation showed that at present the committee is composed of two pharmacists and one physician, and recommended that the physician be dropped and the committee be made up henceforth of pharmacists only.

Upon a vote it was so ordered, and the amendment will be presented at once to the Legislature.

The president then read some correspondence he had had relative to the free alcohol question. He said he considered that Mr. Hance of Philadelphia had been discourteous to him because he had not at once adopted that gentleman's ideas on the subject. A lengthy discussion ensued, and it was finally voted to lay the paper on the table, as opinions on the merits of the case were very divided.

The members then adjourned to visit the W. Backus Hospital. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed by the members. This hospital is provided with a modern operating theater, and is designed in accordance with modern ideas. It is free to patients of all classes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the Report on Pharmacy and Queries. It treated of the evils of the manufacturing trade, and dealt on ways and means of

elevating the character of the meetings and creating more enthusiasm. It was voted to offer prizes the coming year for various papers, the subjects of which will be announced later. It was voted to hold the next meeting in Bridgeport in February. The new officers were then formally installed.

The weather during the meeting was extremely inclement, the thermometer registering as low as 6° below zero.

Among those who attended the meeting were: H. H. Osgood, W. B. Young, Chas. S. Holbrook, Thomas Bisket, B. A. Herrick, E. A. Small, N. D. Sevin, J. Duggan, W. A. Thompson, J. M. Brewer, H. J. Steiner, Charles E. Gaskell, E. F. Small and Albert Utley of Norwich; E. L. Dickinson and Theo. G. Bodin of Danbury; H. M. Bishop, John W. Lowe and James P. Wood of New Haven; E. E. Fisher of Bridgeport, W. W. Woodward of Danielsonville, S. W. Smith of Ansonia, T. F. Main of New York, F. Rogers of Willimantic, H A. Daboll of New London, W. H. Sargent of Moosup, D. P. Chabot of Jewett City, L. J. Munson and F. Wilcox of Waterbury; L. H. Goodwin, C. A. Rapelye, Charles P. Hannon, E. J. McNulty, A. D. Pierce, T. R. Shannon, H. F. Baker, C. H. Bell and C. P. Gladding of Hartford; Geo. S. Fisher of Bridgeport, Karl O. Cyrus; Julius Foerster of Sharp & Dohme, Mr. Gledding of Parke, Davis & Co. and the representatives of Dean Foster & Co., Boston; Hance Bros. & White of Philadelphia and the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, Neb., and New York City.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, July 5.—The agitation for a law to prevent the practice of druggists prescribing is being carried on by a few physicians whom the trade designate generally as "soreheads." They have, as a rule, very little practice, and spend their ample leisure computing how much more they would earn (?) if the druggists were not allowed to prescribe.

A physician in Waterbury has made a careful and thorough investigation (so he says) and publishes that as a result of his inquiries there are 30,000 patients treated in the drug stores of Brass City every year. Allowing that each of these patients (?) would have to go to a physician and pay at least $1 for their advice, it can readily be seen that the medical profession jointly would gather in $30,000 according to this physician's figuring. Now, the different physicians who are pushing this bill are estimating what part of the whole they would be able to pocket if such a law was passed.

THE DRUGGISTS CALM.

This matter is not troubling the druggists a little bit, as they know any such figuring as here stated is gross exaggeration of the prescribing they do.

Then, again, the public would like to know why a druggist should not be allowed to advise a person who is a little bit under the weather and wants some simple remedy.

FROM ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Dr. Snow of Danbury has decided to move to Batavia, N. Y.

Sixteen drug stores of Hartford have accepted the agencies, in their section, of the daily *Courant*.

Perry Corning, the clerk at Winter's drug store at New Canaan, has been visiting relatives in Yonkers, N. Y.

George Lee, a well known druggist of Winsted, died on Saturday, January 26, of heart failure, 50 years old.

House Physician E. F. Canaut of the Bridgeport Hospital has resigned because of disagreement with the managers.

S. A. Richards of New London has purchased the store in Springfield lately occupied by W. B. Pettingell. F. H. Barnes will be Mr. Richards' clerk.

On January 20 the pharmacy of J. W. Collins in Stratford was broken into and cigars and drugs to the amount of about $100 were stolen.

Herbert F. Pierce of Riverside avenue, East Norwalk, has entered the employ of the New York drug store of Greenwich as head clerk.

City Pharmacist Hartigan of Bridgeport has been laid up with the grip, but now he is all right and able to resume his duties at the Emergency Hospital.

J. H. Lutz of Bridgeport, a well known pharmacist, has accepted a position in New Britain and will soon remove to that city.

CHAS. A. RAPELYE,

President-Elect of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

Otto Marx of New Haven, after but a short stay with S. W. Smith's pharmacy in Ansonia, has resigned and returned to his home.

In East New London there is no drug store, and it has been often remarked by physicians and others that it would be a good spot for an enterprising druggist to open up.

Druggist Roberts of New London, whose place is called the "little drug store around the corner," has had incandescent lights placed in his pharmacy, and he will make a specialty of having artistic window displays hereafter.

It is a source of surprise and regret to many in the trade that New Haven does not organize a druggists' association. It is certainly a grand idea, as it keeps the druggists together and is beneficial in many ways. Why don't some one start the ball?

Adolph Wolfe, the well-known drummer of C. L. Whittesley & Co., wholesale druggists of New Haven, has resigned the position of sergeant in the hospital corps of the Second Regiment of New Haven, and Mr. Robertson, who has charge of the pharmacy in the hospital at New Haven, was appointed in his stead.

The Bristol Drug Company of Ansonia introduced a new idea a short time ago. They invited every man they knew in Ansonia, Birmingham, Derby, and Shelton to call at the Dayton Hotel, where a stock of 2000 brushes was exhibited, and the callers were allowed to make their selections and have them delivered.

At a special meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy held January 16 eight candidates were examined. Only three were successful, as follows: Clinton O. Bingham, Hartford; Julius C. Duchette, New London and William P. Russell, Waterbury. The next meeting will be held on March 5.

The partnership existing under the firm name of N. P. Forcier & Co., druggists, on State street, Meriden, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Hector C. Toupin retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by N. P. Forcier, to whom all bills should be paid. Mr. Forcier represents his ward in the Common Council.

Druggist J. A. McEnerney of Ansonia has decided to sell his horses, and he expects to offer at Tattersall's big sale in New York his well bred trotter Snapper, which was raised at the Palo Alto stock farm in California by the late Hon. Leland Stanford. It is expected that Mr. McEnerney's horse will bring a large sum at the sale.

The many friends of John R. Child, a former drug clerk for S. P. Turner, and more recently chief clerk at T. R. Shannon's at Trumbull street in Glastonbury, will be glad to hear that he is in the drug business once more after a short retirement. He has accepted the position of chief clerk at Goodwin's pharmacy, Exchange corner, Hartford.

The annual meeting of the Hartford Druggists' Association was held on January 15. Curtis P. Gladding was elected president, succeeding Philo W. Newton. The association is a very strong one and nearly all the druggists of Hartford are members. Mr. Gladding, the new president, is a member of the firm of Stephen Goodrich & Co. He is at present a vice-president of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

Charles W. Perkins, for several years head prescription clerk at S. P. Storr's drug store, and A. E. Henly, formerly head clerk for E. W. Thompson, all of New Britain, will soon open a pharmacy in Hadley's new building on Main street in that town. They will endeavor to have one of the finest drug stores in the State. Both men have many friends where they reside and are capable druggists.

Philip Simon, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, made a quick purchase of a drug store in New Haven last week. M. Holton, the druggist at the corner of College and George streets, has been trying to sell his store for some time past, and on January 29 his efforts were successful. He advertised in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Mr. Simon, hearing of Mr. Holton's desire to sell through this paper, called upon him, and within a half hour afterward an agreement was reached and Mr. Simon came into possession of the store. His brother, Maxwell P. Simon, will help him, and together they will conduct a first-class pharmacy. They will manufacture Simon's Sure Rheumatic Cure and Simon's Kidney Cure in the apartments over the store. Mr. Simon comes here from Danbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—"Talk was by no means a drug in the market at the successful dinner of Boston's pharmacists, last night." This is the manner in which one of the Hub's daily papers referred to the annual banquet of the Boston Druggists' Association which was held at the Parker House on the evening of January 22. The banquet was preceded by the annual meeting, and the reports of the treasurer and secretary showed an excellent condition of affairs. John F. Putnam of the Henry Thayer Company was elected to membership. The election of officers followed, resulting in the unanimous choice of this ticket: President, Henry Canning; treasurer, Thomas L. Jenks; secretary, James O. Jordan; executive committee, Harvey S. Sears, Charles A. Kilham, William A. Chapin, George W. Cobb, Freeman H. Butler, Charles F. Cutler, Alfred H. Bartlett; committee on membership, Reuben L. Richardson, George H. Ingraham, Josiah Bryant, William W. Bartlet, Fred. L. Carter.

THE DRUGGISTS DINE.

The presiding officer was James F. Babcock, the retiring president, and while the *menu* was being discussed Baldwin's orchestra furnished pleasing music. President Babcock began the speech-making by giving a short history of the association, and predicted that it had many years of usefulness yet to come. In referring to some of the members who assisted in forming the organization he expressed the hope that they would long be spared, which sentiment met with hearty applause. Governor Greenhalge was the first speaker, and he told the association that he was glad to be able to be with them, and glad to know that the association is in a prosperous condition. An old proverb printed on the *menu* reads: "God makes us well, and the doctor gets the money." But, the Governor said, the looks of the men around the tables convinced him that the druggist came in for his share somewhere. He praised the work done by the association and hoped it would always live up to the high standard it had set for itself.

Hon. E. P. Wilbur was the next speaker and was followed by Alexander S. Porter of the Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. William H. Sayward followed with more good stories and imitations and a good word for trade associations.

The band furnished more music, and then Senator Morse of the Cape district told the last story of the dinner. It was about a goat owned by a Cape Cod man. The goat was worth only $6, and the assessors taxed it $8. The owner remonstrated. The assessors referred him to that part of the statutes which read "all property abutting or abounding on highways shall be taxed $2 a foot," and asked how many feet the goat had. The owner gave in and paid the tax.

The president-elect of the association, Mr. Henry Canning, and Chairman Whitney of the Board of Pharmacy made short speeches, and with these the dinner ended.

Among those present were: J. F. Babcock, Henry Canning, Thomas Doliber, Hon. E. G. Frothingham, Hon. G. D. Gilman, Prof. G. F. H. Markoe, Prof. E. L. Patch, A. K. Tilden, H. M. Whitney, F. A. Davidson, J. S. Orne, D. A. O'Gorman, Thomas Hollis, Francis Hollis, C. A. West, F. A. Wilson, C. W. Cheney, A. R. Clapp, C. B. R. Hazeltine, T. I. Delano, E. E. Babb, John Daboll, G. A. Loring, C. A. Killiam, C. A. Siegemund, A. P. Preston, R. Crowell, F. H. Butler, B. Jenney, Jr.; C. H. Hooke, E. W. Shedd, H. J. Vargas, G. B. Markoe, M. L. H. Leavitt, F. M. Harris, C. B. Orne, J. D. Knowlton, F. E. Lee, Charles Lee, C. H. Cole, O. G. Rankine, L. B. Hollis, S. A. Fowle, E. F. Billings, H. P. Whitmarsh, Charles Coleman, William Morris, W. W. Bartlet, E. Waldo Cutler, G. F. Kellogg, A. G. Durgin, E. G. Foster, J. J. Noble, T. L. Mills, John F. Putnam and J. O. Jordan.

PAUL M. SWAIN FOUND.

Paul M. Swain, the missing drug broker, is alive and in London. How he crossed the ocean is at present unknown, but cross it he did, for during the last of December he was met face to face on a London street by a Boston friend. Naturally both were much surprised. Learning from home of the anxiety felt for the safety of Paul M. Swain, this friend wrote to a Boston gentleman stating the fact of the recognition on the street, and that he was positive that Mr. Swain was in London. That was on January 7. Precisely a week later a a letter was received here from Paul M. Swain himself. It was merely a request that some few necessary articles of clothing be sent him to an address which is given, which will not be made public at present. The locality, however, leads his friends to infer that he is living very modestly, in practical obscurity so far as the world is concerned. The note simply states that he has found friends, though without means, and that personally he is well and does not give up hope. But in what manner he reached England or what his intentions are the missive does not vouchsafe. That he is in need and has not the money to replenish his wants is demonstrated by the articles enumerated which he desires to have sent to him. A message of sympathy and friendly assurance was at once cabled across by the recipient of the note, and further particulars are looked for by the next steamer.

This letter was pleasant news to the friends of the missing broker, who are glad to be relieved of suspense. It is not believed that Mr. Swain will return here for some time. Claims to the amount of $57,512 have been presented; there are some 30 creditors, not all of whom have been heard from.

JOHN H. CHUTE DIES.

John H. Chute, the well-known druggist in Usher's Block, West Medford, died January 19, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, aged 28 years. Mr. Chute entered the hospital a month before to undergo an operation for appendicitis, which was successful, but a complication of diseases set in. Up to the time of his death the doctors at the hospital had no idea that death would ensue, as Friday, the 18th, he was practically a well man and intended to leave the hospital on the following day. Mr. Chute was born in Bear River, N. S., October 8, 1866, and went to Medford six years ago, where he built up a large business. He was well liked by all and during his illness he was elected to the office of vice-grand in Mount Vernon Lodge of Odd Fellows in West Medford. The funeral was from his late home on Highland street, under the auspices of Mount Vernon Lodge, the interment being at Oak Grove Cemetery. He leaves a widow.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

"The Drugs and Preparations of the Pharmacopœia," by Professors Greenleaf and Scoville, was the programme arranged by President Craig of the Alumni Association, M.C.P., for the evening of January 29. Illness prevented Professor Greenleaf's presence, but Professor Scoville filled the gap in his characteristically acceptable manner. Other talks are being arranged and will soon be announced. The next subject to be considered is one of engrossing interest to Bay State Pharmacists, namely, "Pharmacy Laws" and the exponent will be that pharmaceutical Blackstone, William W. Bartlet, Ph.G.

NEWS NOTES.

W. H. Turner, retail drugs, Lawrence, has assigned to M. J. Curran.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes.

Hon. C. B. Emerson of Haverhill has been sick for some time but is now convalescing.

W. H. Dunlap, Concord, N. H., has ordered a set of mahogany fixtures from C. H. Bangs.

Francis Patoël, Holyoke, is to open a new store which is to be fitted with oak fixtures from Bangs.

F. E. Gould, Chelsea, is to open a new store and the fountain is from the Low Art Tile Company.

The liquor inspectors searched several drug stores at Lawrence recently and at two of them liquors were seized.

James W. Tufts has just shipped new fountains to W. W. Lathrop, Stafford Springs, Conn.; and A. B. Morgan, Woodstock, Vt.

Another drug store is to be opened in Providence, R. I., by B. H. Bronstien. The Low Art Tile Company will furnish the fountain.

W. H. Dunlap & Co. are to have a second store at Concord, N. H., and have ordered a hot fountain from the Low Art Tile Company.

G. A. Loring of Wollaston, has had a large soda trade and to meet the increasing demand has ordered a larger fountain from the Low Art Tile Company.

W. W. Lathrop, Stafford Springs, Conn., who was burned out recently, is to open again and will have mahogany fixtures which are now being manufactured by C. H. Bangs.

At Haverhill, a few nights ago, an electric snow plow jumped the track and plunged through the side of Bannister block into Emerson's drug store. No one was injured.

One of the largest stores in Montreal is the National Pharmacy, the proprietors of which have just purchased an elaborate foreign tile fountain of the "Venice" pattern from James W. Tufts.

The chief of police of Worcester has warned tobacconists, druggists and all others distributing coupon tickets announcing drawings of prizes that unless they cease using such methods of attracting business criminal proceedings will be instituted against them.

The following dealers have just contracted with The Low Art Tile Company for new fountains: C. F. Messenger, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. Sealey, Wickford, R. I.; Fred. M. Elmer, Watertown, N. Y., and F. R. Durgin, Brattleboro, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held January 22 at the exchange, 17 South Third street. President William J. Miller occupied the chair and William Gulager was in his accustomed place as secretary. Reports of the year's work were received and officers were elected. In their report Edward H. Hance, H. B. Rosengarten and H. N. Rittenhouse, comprising the Committee of Legislation, said of the committee: "While recognizing the hopelessness of attempting to stem the current of tariff legislation of the early part of the year, it has been watchful of other threatening bills that fortunately have not yet found ploce for consideration by both branches of Congress.

"The subject that has been most prominent—as it seemed to more vitally concern the interests of our members than any other—has been that of free alcohol for medicine and the arts. This has chiefly engaged the attention of your committee, and is one that has given it considerable labor and concern. It is a subject, also, on which there appears divided opinion in the trade; some were reluctant to change from the present order of things; others were discouraged at the seeming insurmountable difficulties in the way, and others supposed that those who are manufacturers only could hope to benefit by the provisions of the enactment that was at last secured.

ALCOHOL LEGISLATION.

Edward H. Hance, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, is sending out the following letter to members and others interested:

Herewith please find copy of "Suggestions" which are the result of a number of conferences between the committees named, and which have in each case been unanimously approved by the organizations indorsing them.

I trust that they will also meet your approval, and that when I notify you of the time for united action having arrived you will promptly communicate with your Senators and Representatives (who will then have been supplied with the "Suggestions,") urging their efforts toward securing amendments of this character to the law now giving free alcohol to those using it for medicine and the arts.

SUGGESTIONS

offered by the Committee on Legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; the Committee on Legislation of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange; Committee on Alcohol Legislation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, as a basis for framing a law or making regulations toward defining and rendering operative Section 61 of the Customs Law of 1891. Indorsed at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, January 22, 1895. Indorsed at a special meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, January 23, 1895. Indorsed at a special meeting of the Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, January 28, 1895.

"B."

DEFINING "MANUFACTURER."

That the term "manufacturer" as used in Section 61 of the above-mentioned act, and in these suggestions, shall be construed as meaning and including all those who purchase alcohol in original packages, as hereinafter defined, for the purpose of manufacturing products used in the arts or medicine, and who do not use the alcohol in the preparation of compounds that can be classed as beverages.

"C."

DEFINING ALCOHOL FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

That no spirit of less strength than eighty (80) per cent. above proof, or ninety (90) per cent. by volume, shall be classed by the Internal Revenue Office as alcohol for manufacturing purposes within the meaning of the act.

"D."

DEFINING ORIGINAL PACKAGE AND REGULATING THE STORAGE OF ALCOHOL.

All alcohol used in the arts or in the manufacture of medicinal compounds on which a claim for rebate of the tax is to be made must be purchased in packages, as put up by registered distillers, of not less than one-half barrel, and containing not less than twenty (20) wine gallons each. Such packages shall be considered as "original packages" within the meaning of the act. All such alcohol must be stored by the manufacturer, immediately on receiving the same, in an apartment separate from that in which alcoholic liquids of any kind are offered for sale, and each package must be marked distinctly, "For Manufacturing Purposes Only."

"E." That every manufacturer desiring to secure the benefit of the act shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the said manufacturing industry is located a notice of such intention, accompanied by a statement of the location of the factory or apartment, and the character of the products in which the alcohol is to be used. For the faithful observance of the conditions of the law he shall give bonds, to be renewed annually, to an amount proportioned to the quantity of alcohol likely to be used.

"F." That an accurate account be kept of all alcohol purchased for manufacturing purposes and of the class of products in which it was used.

"G." At the time stamps are surrendered and a claim made for payment of the rebate of the tax on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes, there shall be presented by the claimant a sworn statement setting forth the class of articles in the manufacture of which such alcohol was used. No such claim to be allowed until it is certified to as correct by the internal revenue officer deputized for this purpose.

"H." To protect the revenue against fraud by the manufacture of any compound that, under the guise of medicine, could be popularly sold as a beverage the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall refer a sample of the preparation to an expert connected with his office for analysis should he doubt the character of the product on which the manufacturer claims the rebate of tax on alcohol. Upon the report of this expert the commissioner shall base his decision as to whether the manufacturer is entitled to the rebate. From this decision an appeal can be taken as hereinafter provided for.

"I." From the Commissioner's decision there shall be a right of appeal to a Board to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, from names submitted by the presidents of such associations as the American Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, American Medical Association, National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, each president presenting the names of three persons, not more than one to be selected from each association.

The Board here provided for shall meet at stated intervals, in Washington, at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to consider the appealed cases above provided for; and the decision of a majority of this Board shall be final.

Protection to the revenue against the danger of illicitly reclaiming alcohol, selling the alcohol represented as having been used for manufactures, or other evasions of the law, to be afforded by the methods now at the command of the Internal Revenue Office for the detection of frauds.

"J." For additional clerks and other officers to perform the additional work made necessary by Section 61 of the Customs law, an appropriation of —— —— dollars be made; and the Secretary of the Treasury may make regulations assessing the cost of ascertaining title to exemption on the claimant, or of refunding, in proportion to the amount of rebate of tax claimed.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Edward H. Hance, chairman, Philadelphia.
Horace M Sharp, Philadelphia.
Horace Burrough, Baltimore.
B. F. Fairchild, New York City.
Albert Plaut, New York City.
Hugh H. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.
Arthur W. Clafiin, Providence, R. I.
John A. Gilman, Boston.
Charles Cook, Portland, Maine.
Wm. A. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. A. Lange, Chicago.
C. H. West, St. Louis.
Frank A. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. Fox, Atchison, Kan.
John B. Purcell, Richmond, Va.
Evan F. Lilly, Indianapolis, Ind.
P. P. Van Vleet, Memphis, Tenn.
Edw. H. Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.
A. R. Olney, Clinton, Iowa.
Wm. P. Reddington, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE.

Edward H. Hance, chairman.
H. B. Rosengarten.
H. N. Rittenhouse.

Paragraphs B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are subscribed to by the N. W. D. A., Philadelphia Drug Exchange and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and are followed by the signatures of their respective Committees on Legislation. Paragraph J is subscribed to by the N. W. D. A., and the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

DEATH OF SAMUEL H. FRENCH.

On February 1 Samuel H. French, the well known paint manufacturer, died at his residence, 228 West Logan street. Mr. French was the senior member of the firm and was in his seventy-ninth year. He was sick only for a short time, and his death was a severe shock to his many friends.

Mr. French was born near Mullica Hill, N. J., on September 25, 1816. He was apprenticed to his cousin, the late William H. French of Philadelphia, with whom he remained until he had passed his twentieth year,

In 1852 he associated himself with his brother, the late Clayton French, and William H. Richards in the manufacture of plaster, building material, etc., as C. French & Co. In 1854 the style of the firm was changed to French, Richards & Co. On October 3, 1865, the store at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a very heavy financial loss. The energy and enterprise of the two brothers could not be better illustrated than by the fact that it was 10 o'clock at night when the store took fire and the following morning at 9 o'clock they were located at 630 Market street, where they had purchased the entire stock and fixtures of Thomas P. James, then conducting a drug business at that place. They remained for a few months, during which time they leased and fitted up the Franklin Market House, located on Tenth above Chestnut, which gave them greatly increased facilities. Here they remained for about two years until they rebuilt their store at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets, into which they moved late in the year 1867.

On January 1, 1883, Samuel H. French and his brother Clayton French dissolved their business associations by the former continuing the manufacturing department at York avenue, Fourth and Callowhill streets, while the latter continued the drug branch at Tenth and Market streets. At this time Mr. French connected with him his sons William A. and Howard B. French, also John L. Longstreth, who had been associated with him in the manufacturing department since 1852.

Shortly after this change they established an additional factory in Camden, N. J. On April 10, 1886, his son William A. French died of pneumonia, and the firm now, after the loss of its senior member, is composed of Howard B. French and John L. Longstreth.

DEATH OF MILAN BENTLY.

On January 28 Milan Bently, cashier of the Smith, Kline & French Company, died of pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Bently was born in Salem, Ohio, and at an early age entered the hardware business, at which he remained for about six years, when he entered the insurance business in this city. He soon gave up this and returned to Ohio, where he again

entered into the hardware business for a short time, when he came back to Philadelphia, and for the last 15 years has been in the employ of Smith, Kline & Co., and on the formation of the corporation he was made cashier. His funeral was held on January 31 and the body was cremated. Mr. Bently was a member of the Bookkeepers' Association; also treasurer of Smith, Kline & French Company's Beneficial Association. He leaves a wife and two children.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

Joseph Healy of Healy & Fry Nineteenth and Arch streets, is much improved in health and regularly attending to business.

Frank E. Engelman has effected the sale of A. G. Stratton's drug store at Market street and Edgemont avenue, Chester, Pa., to Dr. C. F. Alsentzer of Wilmington, Del.

Wilbur W. Try, formerly a clerk in Alonzo Robbins' drug store, at Eleventh and Vine streets, has purchased the store at Sixteenth and Moore streets, which was for a long time conducted by the late Victor J. Abadie.

The Philadelphia Rock Candy Company have recently been organized, with offices at 125 South Front street, for the purpose of manufacturing rock candy and rock candy syrup. They are a throughly independent concern, and are offering high grade goods at a price that will interest large purchasers.

H. H. Robbins, for many years employed by the Brosshard & Wilson Company of this city, died at his home in Germantown, February 1, after a brief illness, of inflammatory rheumatism. His funeral occurred February 5 from his late residence, and was largely attended. Among those present were the members of the firm by which he was previously employed.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The Food and Dairy Commission for the Southern District of Ohio was given a slap in the face on the 2d inst. by judge Moses Wilson of the Common Pleas Court of this city.

THE FOOD AND DAIRY COMMISSION.

It will be remembered by the readers of this journal that the Food and Dairy Commission has recently made matters decidedly unpleasant for local druggists. Since the famous Paskola case, in which thousands of dollars were spent, there has been other litigation in which the "pill rollers" have been the ones attacked. Louis Vester, a clerk in the employ of Dr. R. H. Weatherhead, and Bert Horsley, an employee of Louis Heister's pharmacy, were arrested for selling unfermented grape juice. The cases were brought by Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner Luebbing. The cases of the young men in question were first tried by a jury in Squire Winkler's court. The juries failed to agree and by mutual consent of the opposing counsel the cases were left to Magistrate Winkler to decide. The Magistrate decided for the State and assessed the defendants the minimum fine of $200 and costs each. The cases were appealed on error and taken to the Court of Common Pleas.

THE DRUGGISTS WIN.

It was apparent from the start that nice legal questions were involved in the cases in question and there was much speculation among druggists as to the outcome. On Saturday last Judge Wilson rendered his decision reversing that of the magistrate named above. His Honor held that it was not shown in the affidavit that the grape juice had been sold to be used as a beverage. It was purchased simply as grape juice. The decision of Judge Wilson has caused no end of comment among druggists and they are all jubilant over the matter, as they consider it an injustice to be brought into court to defend themselves in cases where they know nothing of the component parts of the articles for which they are arrested for selling. It is not known whether the officers of the Food and Dairy Commission will again cause the arrest of the young men mentioned on new affidavits, as little has been said by the attorneys since Judge Wilson rendered his decision. Messrs. Outcalt, Granger and Hunt were the attorneys for the defendants, and Dye & Dye for the State. The expense incurred in the trials will be borne, it is said, by a well known Eastern manufacturer of unfermented grape juice.

LOOKING OUT FOR ADULTERATION.

During the past few days local pharmacists were somewhat surprised to learn that a gentleman from Columbus had been brought here to collect samples of articles sold in drug stores for the purpose of having them analyzed with the expectation of finding adulterations. It is said that over 200 samples of tinctures, elixirs, cordials, fluid extracts, essential oils, and kindred products are now in the hands of Professor Charles T. P. Fennel, the chemist for the Food and Dairy Commission, awaiting analysis. Just what action will be taken by the officers of the Food and Dairy Commission when Chemist Fennel's analytical work has been completed is not known. It is quite likely, though, that there will be a number of arrests. It is claimed that some unscrupulous druggists use wood alcohol in making tinctures, and that they are guilty of other practices equally as bad. The druggists themselves deny that such a state of affairs exist, and claim they will prove the falsity of these charges when the proper time arrives.

MERE MENTION.

Harry Striethorst was elected vice-president of the Buckeye Club, but declined the honor for want of time.

Albert Jacobin has removed his pharmacy from Woodward and Pendleton streets to Fort Thomas.

William Veith, the well-known pharmacist at Eighth and Freeman avenue, is very ill with pneumonia, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

A. G. Falk, who has been in the drug business at Cutter and Laurel streets for some time past, has retired from business for the time being.

Mueller's Pharmacy, on Race street, near Sixth, has been closed by the landlord of the building, The place was appraised at $260 by the appraisers.

Joseph Nicholas has sold his drug store in Camp Washington to G. M. Muens. Nicholas is going to start a new store in Sedamsville.

William J. Theising has purchased the Norwood Pharmacy, in Walnut Hills. The store is to be remodeled, and it will be the finest on the hill.

Weyer & Ford have removed their drug store from the northeast corner of Fourth and Smith streets to the southwest corner of the same streets.

Joseph Lambert, who recently sold his drug store on Walnut Hills, has returned to the city after a brief visit in Florida, much improved in health.

The Stein-Vogeler Drug Company now have on hand a large supply of Behring's antitoxin. The price of the specific has been greatly reduced.

Martin Stall has purchased the Bange Pharmacy, on Upper Vine street. Ex-Coroner Bange will devote his attention to the practice of medicine.

J. H. Steinicke, who was formerly in the drug business on Vine street on his own hook, is now clerking at Friemalt's Pharmacy, at Eighth and Main streets.

Fred Zimmerman bought the Armory Pharmacy on Freeman avenue a few days ago from Fred Bachus. The place is to be remodeled.

Benny Isaacs, late traveling representative of Sharp & Dohme, but formerly a popular druggist of this city, has forsaken the calling to which he devoted so many years of his life and is now traveling for a well-known boot and shoe manufacturer. He was in the city all of last week selling goods and renewing acquaintances.

A social event of some importance which will occur here in the near future will be the marriage of Edward P. Dehner, the well-known pharmacist, to a society belle of the West End. The name of the bride has not yet been made public, but Mr. Dehner does not deny that he is to become a Benedict. Mr. Dehner at present is one of the prescription clerks at Weatherhead's pharmacy.

A few days ago two of druggist Herman Goetze's children were stricken with diphtheria at their home in Lockland. Instead of antitoxin Loeffler's prescription was used with signal success. The mixture was applied to the membrane in the children's throats, and they were on the high road to recovery in 12 hours. The cases caused considerable comment among local physicians. The above mentioned mixture contains menthol, alcohol, solution of chloride of iron and toluol.

Druggist Allen, who was recently released on a charge of manslaughter, has brought suit against the bondsmen of Detective Herman Witte for $10,000 damages. It will be remembered by the readers of this journel that Allen dispensed some pyrozone on a prescription a short time ago, and the party to whom it was sold used it carelessly, causing death. Allen was arrested, and he claims damages in the above amount on account of the notoriety he received. The outcome of the case will be watched with much interest by local druggists.

In a letter to a friend in this city, Dr. John F. Haynes, formerly a well-known druggist of this city, but now one of Lehn & Fink's valued traveling men, states that he contemplates matrimony. Mr. Haynes was deservedly popular in this city, and his host of friends will wish him and the young lady who is to become his bride a long and happy wedded life. The doctor is a thirty-second degree hustler and one of the most affable fellows to be met in a day's travel. His many friends in the city will be pleased to learn that he is making quite a success in his new field of labor.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 4.—Members of the Practitioners' Club met, dined and discussed the good of the cause at the Athletic Club, Monday, January 28. The topic chosen for the discussion was "The Relation of the Physician to the Retail Pharmacist and the Manufacturing Pharmacist." The three sides of this much vexed question were handled by representatives of each. The sphere of each was accurately outlined and a feeling of mutual confidence and good will grew out of the addresses made by the members of the club and the invited guests. The discussion covered the entire field from every standpoint and was interesting not only to those engaged in the various sciences represented but also to the laymen.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. M. Dodson, secretary of the club, announced the subject of discussion, and said the manufacturing pharmacist flooded the profession with new goods, literature, etc , and had come to usurp the place of the druggist. He supplied the practitioner with many readily prepared remedies so he can do without the druggist.

Dr. George F. Butler said he had considerable experience in the three branches of the healing art mentioned by the secretary. He found there was a great deal of feeling between the doctor and druggist. This was due to the faults of both. In his opinion the druggist should be the faithful assistant of the physician in the largest sense. If he faithfully and skillfully carried out the prescriptions, did his duty well, he deserved the gratitude and confidence of the public. But the doctor should do his part. He should write legible prescriptions and such as the druggist can put up. It was charged that the pharmacist changes the drugs sometimes; that he counter prescribed. He wrote and filled formulæ and sold patent medicines. The manufacturer should make his formula so complete that it would meet the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

SECRET COMPOUNDS DISCUSSED.

The speaker then entered into a discussion of certain compounds and the "secret process" by which they are formed. He said druggists were of inestimable value to the doctor. When physicians quit prescribing such compounds, quit using proprietary medicines and dispensing their own medicines, then the troubles would cease. He thought the profession was not working to the interests of its patients when it prescribed these compounds. Stock prescriptions should be abandoned. He believed in simplicity in the administration of drugs.

TABLET TRITURATES WORTHLESS.

Tablet triturates as a class he considered to be practically worthless. They were by no means as good as a liquid. Even alkaloids, generally very soluble. were not as good as liquids in getting good and speedy effects. "Usually these triturates are given," he said, "when people are sick, and the substances either do not dissolve and an imperfect effect is secured, or they are retained until the stomach regains its vigor, when the accumulated effect is obtained. Both are bad for the sick person." He then spoke in favor of manufacturers of fluid extracts, but denounced stock goods men.

MR. EBERT SPEAKS FOR PHARMACY.

A. E. Ebert, as the representative of the pharmacists, said that Dr. Butler had very clearly stated his views. He said that the druggist's name remained, but his vocation was gone. He was once a dealer, dispenser and preparer of drugs and medicines. Now he was only a dealer in medical merchandise. He spoke of the laws that had grown out of the business. He said the manufacturing pharmacist had proved to be the evil genius of the druggist.

ONLY A MERCHANDISE SUTLER.

He had obtained such a foothold in the medical world that he had left the druggist but little. He brought out liquids, fluid extracts, elixirs and granular salts until the regular pharmacist is merely a seller of medical merchandise. While the American Pharmacopœia was recognized as one of the best in the world, these men went outside of it and made the doctors their prey.

PHYSICIANS AT FAULT.

"To day," said the speaker, "this man undertakes to do the thinking for the physician. He finds new remedies; tells the doctor when and how to use them. The profession is to blame for this state of affairs. The profession has introduced many of these nostrums to the public. Now the manufacturers place the goods in the hands of grocers and abuse the doctors, claiming cures had been effected by the goods when physicians' skill had failed."

Dr. Dodson said Mr. Ebert had truthfully arraigned the medical profession for putting such worthless goods before the people.

THE MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST.

Frank S. Hereth, on the part of the manufacturing pharmacists, then spoke for his side. He said he had not so much to antagonize as he had expected. He was glad that the speakers had separated the class into legitimate and illegitimate manufacturing pharmacists. The latter made one or two articles only, the formulæ of which are secret. Many defied analysis. These men, he claimed, were not true manufacturing pharmacists. One reason why these men succeed so well is that physicians do not have the learning in practical pharmacy that they should have. The lack of such training had been to put prepared prescriptions on the market. Lately the colleges were making pharmacy a four year course in their curricula. The Chicago College of Pharmacy had 200 medical students on its list now.

Dr. Abbott, of Ravenswood, discussed the topic from the alkalodial standpoint. He insisted that each of the elements was necessary in modern medicine. He thought that the active principle of the drug was the broad field where all the conflicting interests can meet.

General discussion followed, in which several members took part. The ground was carefully examined, with the result that the three branches remain much as they were.

THE NEW PHARMACY BILL.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy will meet in this city on February 14 for the purpose of examining candidates for licenses as registered and assistant pharmacists. There is quite a large number of applications now on file, many of them being candidates who failed in the examination at Springfield at the recent meeting. The board will hold its sessions at the board rooms, 137 Thirty-ninth street. At this meeting there will be a conference with the board on the part of Legislative Committee of the Retail Druggists' Association of Chicago relative to needed legislation. It is probable that a bill will be prepared which will be pushed in the Legislature, now in session, asking for substantial changes in the laws as they exist at present.

While the terms of the proposed bill are inchoate as yet, the members of the board and the committee have conferred sufficiently to have a good basis for action. In fact, the only thing to be done is to frame the phraseology of the bill. Among the prominent features will be a section which will provide that no person or firm in the State shall dispense or sell drugs, medicines or poisons unless the business is conducted and is constantly in charge of a registered pharmacist. This section is believed to be necessary for the protection of the public.

There will be a number of mooted questions passed upon at this conference, with a view to the preparation of a bill which will settle the existing difficulties in the way of the practical and educated pharmacist. The need of modifications in the law as it is now is recognized by the board as well as the local trade, and a strong effort will be made to put the bill through as prepared without amendment. The board and association are practically at one on the subject.

PERSONAL.

Victor Erich of 3046 Lake avenue, a well-known druggist, died January 22. Mr. Erich was prominent in the retail trade and was a public spirited man. His death is a loss to the city.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

(*By our Calcutta Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, January 9, 1894.

The ten thousand medical men (including women) of India have just discovered that they are about 50 years behind the times in the matter of organization and ten years in the matter of methods. The former failing has been to a large extent done away by the brilliant success which the first Indian Medical Congress, lately concluded, has turned out to be, while Ernest Hart, the accomplished editor of the *British Medical Journal*, who attended the Congress, has held Hygeia's mirror of progress up to the Indian medicos and they have promised to reform. The Government of India has been strongly recommended to sow microscopes and research laboratories broadcast over the land, in the prospect of a rich harvest in the shape of better health and prosperity for the great mass of the people.

It is the section of

PHARMACOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS DRUGS,

however, that concerns us most. India is not a land of Maishs, Holmeses or Flückigers, so that materia medica has not, perhaps, profited quite so much as the vast resources of India might have led us to anticipate would have resulted from the Congress. Two presidents were elected in this section—Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India and corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Rai Bahadur Dr. Kanny Loll Dey, C.I.E., honorary member of the Pharmaceutical

Society of Great Britain. In the course of Dr. Watt's presidential address he urged the importance of greater attention being given to the study of the indigenous drugs of India. He showed a collection that he had lately made in the course of a short tour in the Kangra Valley of the Panjab, chiefly from the native drug bazaars, and concerning many of which he was not surprised to find even the best informed on these matters were remarkably ignorant. Dr. Watt gave particulars of a recent discovery he had made in the form of a vegetable ferment, which he had found was sold in some parts of Northern India under the name of *Mathosan*, and consisted of the roots, made into cakes, of an umbelliferous plant which he had not yet determined. Dr. Watt was of opinion that these small fermenting cakes would be found useful in place of yeast for bread making, and possibly in the brewing industry. He had found *Gentiana kurroa* growing plentifully on the Himalaya, and was confident that it could afford a plentiful supply of a root equal to that of the official gentian. It was a curious fact that, although *Actœa spicata* was plentiful on the Himlaya, its uses were not known to the natives. Referring to *Podophyllum emodi*, of which a specimen was also exhibited, he reminded the Section of a research made some years ago which showed that the root was remarkably rich in podophillin, and was of opinion that India should not only meet her own demands from this source but also contribute very largely to the world's supply. A large number of other specimens shown, chiefly of economic or dietetic interest, were up to the present unknown or uninvestigated, and Dr. Watt strongly advocated their study, with the object of creating new industries and preventing valuable local knowledge from being lost sight of in the new stream of Western ideas that was rapidly enveloping the whole country.

INDIAN PHARMACOLOGY.

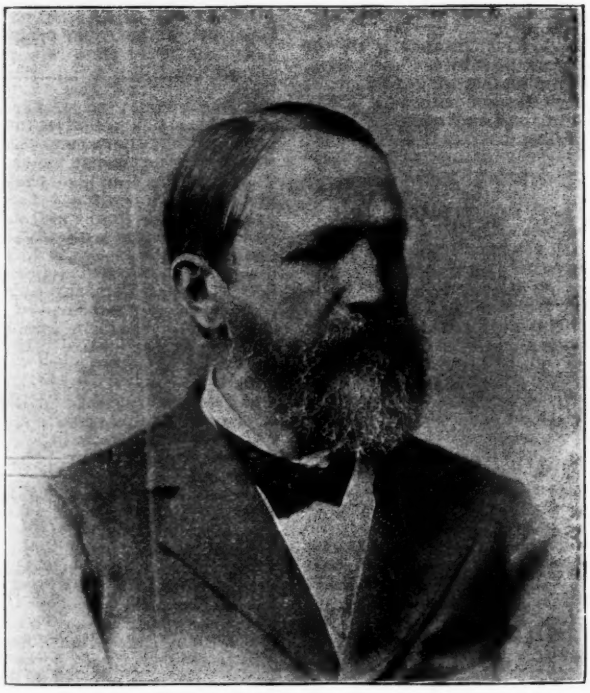
Dr. Kanny Loll Dey's address was devoted to a review of Indian pharmacology traced back from the earliest manuscripts on Sanskrit materia medica. He advocated the establishment of medicinal plant farms for the cultivation of officinal plants in the districts best suited to their respective requirements. He recommended the institution by the Government Medical Stores Departments of a series of fluid extracts of the more important of the medicinal products for use in the Government hospitals and charitable dispensaries, the indigenous drug being at present quite neglected in their practice for want of suitable forms of administration. He was further of opinion that Calcutta ought to become a central drug emporium for the great markets of the world, and at least remove the anomaly at present existing of Indian druggists importing drugs which have already been exported from the country. We understand that Dr. Kanny Loll Dey is preparing a new edition of his work on "The Indigenous Drugs of India," which will be likely to embody the results of his patient researches in this department of science during the past forty years. His suggestions of drugs deserving of inclusion in the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia will therefore be studied with interest. They include: the herb *Adhatoda vasica*, common all over India and in great repute as an expectorant, which is deserving of more attention; the Kreat (*Andropogon paniculata*), a febrifuge which was lately found effectual in the treatment of influenza; the *mudar*, the fresh plant of *Calotropis gigantea*, which was the subject of a special paper in this Section. It is being tried in India as a remedy for eczema. The *Carica papaya*, or, at all events, the *papain*, is one of the indigenous drugs of India which is likely to be made official by general consent. The *Kurchi* (bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*) is a really valuable remedy in dysentery. The true bark is being so much adulterated by unscrupulous natives that some official characters are desirable. The properties of the *gurgun* and *chaulmugra* oils also mentioned by Dr. Dey are now fairly well known, the former as a substitute for copaiba and the latter as an application in leprosy.

Among the other papers read in this Section was one by Surgeon General Sir William Moore questioning the popular belief in the high antipyretic value of quinine. In another paper a hypodermic solution of the neutral sulphate of quinine was recommended as the best treatment of malaria. Permanganate of potash solution had been found to be an effectual preventive of danger from bites of rabid animals, the deaths from which number in India 80 to 90 per cent. of those bitten. The Eastern panacea, "Vapor Opii," was held by a Bombay doctor as worthy of pharmacopœial recognition.

AN EXHIBITION

of medical and pharmaceutical specialties was held at which the principal exhibitors were Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. and Allen and Hanburys, London, and the Mellin's Food Company for India, Limited. The next Indian Medical Congress will be likely to be held in Bombay four years hence.

W. M.



DR. THEO. F. SCHUMANN.

Dr. Theodore F. Schumann, one of the oldest residents of Atlanta, Ga., and a respected pharmacist of that city, died there on December 30 from some acute form of heart disease. Dr. Schumann was elected a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1860. At that time he was a resident of New York City. He moved to Atlanta in 1869. Soon after his arrival he opened a drug store on Whitehall street, near the corner of Hunter street, where he remained for about eleven years, meeting with well-deserved success at his first location. At the end of that time his business had grown and enlarged to such an extent that he found it necessary to seek larger quarters, and in 1880 he removed his drug store to the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, where he pursued the business until about two years ago, when he finally retired from it. At this last location is where Dr. Schumann met with his greatest success, and for a number of years he was the leading druggist of the city. The place became famous as Schumann's corner, and is still designated by that name.

Dr. Schumann was one of the most thoroughly educated men in Atlanta, and while he was unable to speak English fluently, his conversation showed the result of profound thought and study. He was a native of Germany, being born in Wurtemberg on November 26, 1823, and was therefore at the time of his death in his seventy-second year. He was schooled in his native city and at the age of 17 was given a diploma of graduation as a chemist, his talent for medicine being inherited. His course was finished at the University of Tubingen, Germany, in 1840, and soon afterward he first entered the profession which he followed for a lifetime. For 14 years after his graduation he resided in different cities of Germany, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States, locating in New York City, where he remained 15 years, removing to Atlanta, as stated, in 1869.

Dr. Schumann was the founder of the

Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, and it was mainly through his efforts that Georgia adopted progressive laws in the department of pharmacy, and to his profession he was a benefactor in many ways. He was also a member of the International Congress of Pharmacists. Notwithstanding his long term of membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association, he never held any office except that of local agent.

Vermont Board of Pharmacy.

The first meeting of State Board of Pharmacy was held at the State House, Montpelier, January 1 and 2, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 a.m., respectively, according to section 3 of the new Pharmacy bill, for the purpose of organization. Those present were H. W. Higgins, F.W. Pierce, Collins Blakeley, J. C. Bellrose; C. C. Bingham being absent owing to illness. The following officers were elected for terms of one year from December 1, 1894, to December 1, 1895: President, F. W. Higgins of Rutland; Secretary, J. C. Bellrose of Burlington; Treasurer, F. W. Pierce of Chester.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Druggists will be interested in the announcement of the Stearns Electric Paste Company of 200 Randolph street, Chicago, which appears in this issue. This article is recommended as a certain preventive against the pest of cockroaches, rats, mice and other pestiferous insects and rodents. Quotations are given on bulk and small lots, and, as will be seen from the advertisement, these allow of a handsome profit to the dealer.

Every druggist should know where he may buy Witch Hazel in bulk to advantage. Among those who sell exclusively to the drug trade and who make the claim that their annual sales exceed those of all other makers combined the firm of E. E. Dickinson & Co. of Essex, Conn., occupy a leading position. Those who handle the article in large quantities will find it decidedly advantageous to get quotations from E. E. Dickinson & Co. before purchasing elsewhere.

J. Edward Cowles & Co. 143 Chambers street, New York, are making a specialty of fine cigars for the drug trade. They put up every style, grade, shape and combination of cigars from the lowest price domestic article up to the finest Key West and imported goods, thus affording a large selection to choose from, and the quality of their goods has secured for them the favorable commendation of dealers everywhere. Suppose you drop them a card for quotations and samples.

It seems like a work of supererogation to speak of the excellent work done by C. H. Bangs & Co. in fitting up attractive stores throughout the country, but pharmacists cannot be too often reminded of the artistic and useful features of the work done by this firm. No other has such a sterling reputation among the druggists of the whole country for distinctive decorative effects, and the druggist who fails to consult Mr. Bangs in the fitting up of a new store is certainly neglectful of his interests.

Druggists in search of fine wines and liquors for medicinal uses should drop a card to A. W. Balch & Co., 84 Front street, New York (P. O. Box 2580). A. W. Balch & Co. are importers and jobbers of wines and liquors, and are in a position to make special quotations on barrel lots and less. This firm have been before the trade for a great many years, and have earned the esteem of all by fair dealing and the high quality of their goods, and our readers should make note of this for immediate as well as future reference.

Every druggist recognizes the necessity of keeping articles of acknowledged purity. The public has been educated up to the point of demanding from druggists only the best. So it is that the Yankee Brand of pure spruce gum is meeting with the high success its quality merits. It is the kind kept by high class druggists and Curtis & Son of Portland, Me., who are the sole dealers in this variety of spruce gum, advertise their goods exclusively to the retail drug trade, who have handled the article for many years and with unfailing satisfaction.

In the preparation of pharmacopœial and other medicated wines pure wine is, of course, a desideratum. To meet the wants of pharmacists in this direction the Crescent Wine Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., make a specialty of pure white and red wines and publish a price-list containing information as to the quality and prices of the different varieties. A postal card addressed to the Crescent Wine Company, at Hammondsport, N. Y., will procure you a copy of this list, which will be found useful for reference and as a guide to the prices of pure wines.

We receive frequent requests for information regarding pharmaceutical machinery. Thus druggists starting in business require tincture presses, packers, drug grinders and the numerous other apparatus so necessary to pharmacists who make a practice of manufacturing the more commonly used galenicals. With some druggists it amounts to an aphorism that all machinery of this kind can be procured from Day & Co. A note to J. H Day & Co., 4 Court and Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, will bring a full list of the extensive line of druggists' apparatus manufactured by the firm.

"Doctors are buying sterilizers," says Wilmot Castle & Co., and this should remind druggists of the necessity of laying in a supply of these modern hygienic instruments. Arnold's Steam Sterilizers are used by physicians to render their instruments, bandages, dressings, etc., antiseptic. The special advantages possessed by the Arnold Sterilizers are briefly simplicity, convenience, efficiency and low cost. A circular explaining these features more in detail will be sent to all druggists making the request to Wilmot Castle & Co., 28 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y.

There are few dealers who require fine paper boxes to the same extent as the druggist. At the prescription counter and in fact in all the departments of a pharmacy paper boxes of well nigh every pattern are in constant requisition. One of the leading makers of these boxes are advertising their goods to the drug trade and perfumers. W. Buedingen & Sons Company of Rochester, N. Y., is the firm referred to, and we would advise all druggists who believe in sending out their drugs and specialties in handsome containers to send for a list of their specialties in folding and other varieties of fine paper boxes.

There is nothing adds so much to the appearance of bottled goods as a neat mounting in the shape of a bottle cap. The John J. Crooke Company, manufacturers of tinfoil and bottle caps, pure tinfoil for drugs, gold tissue foil for wrappers, printed silver surface foil for labels and metal capsules, plain and colored, 186 Grand street, New York, with a Western office at 80 Illinois Street, Chicago, make a complete assortment of the different bottle caps and specialties in use by druggists. They are in fact headquarters for these articles, and our readers will make no mistake in directing their orders to the address given.

Whitall, Tatum & Co., manufacturers of druggists', chemists' and perfumers' glassware, manufacturers, importers and jobbers of druggists' sundries, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have issued their 1895 catalogue and price-list. Like previous issues of this well known trade publication it contains a great deal of interesting information concerning the numerous specialties manufactured by the firm, together with many handsome illustrations of druggists' shopware and apparatus. A fuller notice will appear in our next. Meantime we would advise every reader who cares to possess a copy of the most valuable guide to sundries sent out to the trade to write at once to Whitall, Tatum & Co., 46 Barclay Street, New York, who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to comply if the AMERICAN DRUGGIST is mentioned in making the request.

A. G. Sinclair, late president of the New York Emery Company, having been forced out of the combination by its so called friendly action, has decided to stay on the outside, yet remain in the same line of business. He has, therefore, connected himself with the Tanite Company of Stroudsburg, Pa., and solicits for that company the trade which in former times he controlled as salesman for the Ashland Mills, and later for the New York Emery Company, and the American Emery Mills. As Mr. Sinclair is one of the oldest salesmen in the emery trade, and also a practical manufacturer of emery, he knows something as to the intrinsic quality of that article and also as to the needs of the trade. Having learned what Tanite Mills Emery is by several years' competition with it he now offers it with confidence and asks equal confidence from old customers and friends.

The I. Calvin Shafer Company, Limited, proprietors and sole manufacturers of Shafer's fruit juices and syrups, 86 Cortlandt street, New York, with a branch office in charge of C. H. Bayard at 197 Randolph street, Chicago, appear to be making considerable headway. This year, in addition to their well known standard fruit juices, they have added crushed fruits, which are without question an exceptionally fine article for the soda fountain. The I. Calvin Shafer Company claim unusual excellence for their fruit syrups and similar products, and state that they are prepared from the very finest fruits obtainable. It always pays to handle trustworthy products, and druggists as a class know perhaps better than others how true is the axiom that the "best is the cheapest." Druggists will find it profitable to write to the I. Calvin Shafer Company requesting a call from one of their salesmen.

Laboratory work requires the use of fine glassware, balances and many of the

intricate apparatus of the chemist. The pharmacist of to-day is more of an analyist than his prototype of a few decades ago, and it is but natural that he should require a good assortment of analytical ware. The Sohxlet apparatus for extraction purposes is now used frequently in such simple operations as the estimation of oil in emulsion, &c. Among the firms which have paid special attention to the manufacture and importation of apparatus of this kind, Eimer & Amend, 205 to 211 Third avenue, corner Eighteenth street, New York, are perhaps the best known and there is scarcely an instrument or piece of apparatus which cannot be had through this firm. Druggists will be particularly interested in their comprehensive catalogue of glassware and chemical apparatus, which can doubtless be had on payment of the postage. In writing mention the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Our Western readers will be interested in the announcement of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., which occupies a full page in this issue. Enterprising and wideawake pharmacists are now making active preparations for summer business, and Morrisson, Plummer & Co. have taken advantage of this to direct attention prominently to their superior line of soda fountain supplies, advertised exclusively to the drug trade. This includes material for generators, fruit juices, crushed fruits, fruit syrups, flavoring extracts, etc. These, M., P. & Co. state, they can furnish in all the well-known brands, which can be ordered as wanted and shipped with other goods. The firm are also exclusive selling agents for the famed Duroy wines, made by Duroy & Haines of Sandusky, Ohio. These wines, as is well known to the majority of our readers, are noted for uniformity of quality and flavor. It is also well to remember that they are sold to the drug trade only. We would urge every reader to send to Morrisson, Plummer & Co. for a copy of their latest price list of soda fountain supplies before sending elsewhere. Address the firm at 200–206 Randolph street, Chicago.

The Bromo-Caffeine Trade-mark.

The action taken by the Keasbey & Mattison Company looking toward the protection of their interests in the matter of their trade-mark rights in bromo-caffeine has caused a good deal of discussion among retail druggists, some few of whom, not rightly understanding the case, have shown a disposition to censure them for the attitude which they are supposed by some to have assumed toward the retail trade. That the matter is correctly understood and appreciated by the vast majority of the trade is clearly shown by the thousands of commendatory letters from the members of the craft which have been received by the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

Hermon W. Atwood, the Broadway, N. Y., pharmacist, wrote recently:

"As far as I am personally concerned I am glad to have manufacturers explain to me what they conceive to be their rights. It is an assistance to me toward determining what goods I shall buy and what goods avoid. I do not wish to sell anything which is a clear violation of somebody's trade-mark, and how am I to find out that there is a question of right unless the manufacturer tells me? When both sides have expressed their views on the subject I take the liberty of drawing a conclusion on my own account, and then I act accordingly.

"Now, in this bromo case I confess I am not lawyer enough to know whether Keasbey & Mattison's latest claim to the right to the exclusive use of the word "bromo" itself, when applied to a headache remedy, can be sustained, but I say frankly that my sympathies are entirely with them in their claim. The word "bromo" has come to be synonymous with the word "headache." Bromo-something means to-day headache-something. Isn't it so? And who established that synonym but Keasbey & Mattison? In my judgment it is not improbable that the courts will take this view of the matter.

"We all know that when a manufacturer has developed a trade for an article and it seems to possess good staying qualities, some other manufacturer at once bends his energies to devising a way of stealing the first fellow's thunder. This is what has happened in the bromo business.

"If druggists were only as wise as they are busy they would see that their own best interests are served by getting rid of the thunder-stealer and sticking to the thunder-maker. It is the host of substitutes that have helped to bring the cutrate stores into prominence.

"I sincerely believe if we all acted with consistent regard to what we know to be the rights of manufacturers we should do much to mitigate the evils which beset us, and a very little dispassionate consideration of this bromo question will, I think, convince any one that Keasbey & Mattison have a very strong moral right, even if it should not prove to be a legal one."

An Enterprising Firm.

French, Cave & Co. of Philadelphia, the manufacturers of the following special odors of perfumes: Sweet Chimes, Lilac Dew, Yellow Jasmin, Sweet Pea, Idealia, Floral Mist, Scottish Queen, etc., are also the originators of one of the best combinations ever placed on the market in the medicinal line. This preparation is sold under the name of Extract of Beef, Sarsaparilla and Celery, and many druggists who have stocked it pronounce it to be "*the best* selling preparation" they have ever put in steck.

Druggists throughout Minnesota and Iowa retail this preparation at $1 per bottle, although they buy it upon the following selling schedule:

	Per gross.
Full gross at	$40.00
One-half gross at	42.00
One-quarter gross at	45.00
Less quantity at	48.00

Freight paid east of the Mississippi River on four-dozen lots, and half freight allowed on two-dozen lots.

The largest drug house in Buffalo, N. Y., who do a wholesale and retail business, have had two one-gross lots of this preparation and pronounce it their best seller.

The drug firm in Stillwater, Minn., have already had four six dozen lots of this preparation, and they also pronounce it to be their best seller.

It is a preparation that druggists can recommend as being better than extract of sarsaparilla, because it is combined with extract of beef and celery, and they can also sell it when they have calls for any preparation of celery.

French, Cave & Co. also manufacture an elegant Extract of Sarsaparilla, Emulsions, Beef, Wine and Iron, etc.

Your label or letter head showing that you are in the drug business mailed to them, will bring you circulars, wrappers, etc. Address, FRENCH, CAVE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grape Juice at the Fountain.

Grape juice played no small part among the beverages dispensed by the fountain man last year. Patrons of the soda fountain are awakening to the fact that there is a good thing for them in the way of a drink when they call for "Grape Juice Soda." The beautiful color attracts the eye and makes a pleasing drink. The refreshing property of grape juice alone or combined with syrup so lingers in the mouth that the fancy of taste is delighted and almost invariably the next demand at the fountain is for grape juice. The Welsh Grape Juice Company of Vineland, N. J., have been for over a score of years laboring to produce a grape juice unfermented and entirely free from alcohol (taken from the choicest of ripe Concord grapes). This they state they are now doing, and the juice they are putting on the market is of very fine quality. Its properties as a tonic and blood builder are believed in by many who use it, and for fountain purposes it need only be tried to prove its merits in that line. See the advertisement of this firm on another page.

NOTES ON PRICES.

Prices of Tanglefoot for 1895.

The O. & W. Thum Company are pleased to announce that, thanks to the increased output for 1894, they are able to make a reduction in the price of 20 cents per case. The new prices will be:

Less than one case	$0.38 per box.
One case to five	3.40 per case.
Five cases to ten	3.30 "
Ten cases	3.20 "

Notwithstanding the reduction in price, the quality of Tanglefoot is generally improved.

Retailers should anticipate their season's wants and order the largest quantity they can use, thus securing the best possible price. In any quantity, however, Tanglefoot is nearly all profit.

Position of Opium.

St. John Bros., the drug brokers of this city, have received advices from Smyrna, under date of 19th ult., as follows: "Receipts of opium the past week, 7 cases, sales, 87 cases for England; shipments from stock, 20 cases to England; stock, 1,600 cases; last year, same time, 2,250 cases. Our winter thus far has been an open one, while all around us we hear of it continuing very severe. We cannot be very long without getting our share of it, and then look out for squalls. The snow on the plateaus has all melted away and the plants have shot out all in stem, with weak roots, which makes them so much the more susceptible of being seriously damaged by the slightest cold. Unless we witness this year a total reversing of seasons we seem to be bound to have a reaction in prices, though we may have to wait for it another whole month."

London Stocks.

Ernest Canderlier of London is authority for the following statement regarding the stock in the London market of these drugs:

	1895.	1894.
Gum assafœtida, cases	173	183
Cardamoms, cases	986	581
Coculus indicus, bales	194	558
Colombo root, bags	997	1,962
Dragon's blood, cases	187	97
Ipecac, bales	771	676
Nux vomica, bags	872	559
Senna, Tin, bales	2,373	3,958
Japan wax, cases	1,247	836

Ipecacuanha.

Regarding ipecacuanha, it has been decided to sell this article in future in London without tret, but draft to be retained—allowances on other articles to remain as before. The smaller merchants who look to the tret and draft allowance for their profit are sore, but in our opinion it is a step in the right direction. Had the committee which was appointed been composed of stronger material the whole subject would have been dealt with at once; as it is, it will have to be reopened at a future date.

English Chemical Prices.

S. W. Royse & Co., chemical brokers, Manchester, issue their monthly report under date of January 26. The new year it says, has now fairly opened, but so far the general demand for chemicals has by no means been brisk, A feeling, however, is gaining ground that as the year advances some degree of improvement in the general chemical trade may be expected. There is nothing of importance to report in the alkali branch. Bleaching powder and caustic soda appear to have a good demand, and yet prices continue on the easy side. Ammonia alkali has a fair inquiry, and is now steady in price. Bicarbonate of soda is unchanged, and soda crystals continue very dull. Chlorate of potash is quiet, and chlorate of soda is less active. The exports of bleaching materials and alkali during 1894 compare unfavorably with those during 1393, notwithstanding the considerable improvement toward the end of last year; the returns are: Bleaching materials in 1893, 66,385 tons, value £550,-700 (average £8. 5/11 per ton); in 1894, 64,543 tons, value £504.909 (average £7. 16/5 per ton). Alkali in 1893, 291,635 tons, value £1,857,928 (average £6. 7/5 per ton); in 1894, 298,973 tons, value £1,629,779 (average £5. 9/ per ton). In the tar products we have to note that pitch has fallen in value, and buyers are holding off at present; prices, however, are now steady, and any further considerable drop does not seem likely in the near future, as makers have their production fairly well sold for some time ahead. Creosote has been easing and will, no doubt, now be carefully watched, as prices have had a considerable fall. Solvent naphtha is a shade easier, having only a moderate inquiry. Benzoles continue dull. Crude carbolic has been advanced by arrangement, and crystals have naturally followed, though the demand for all kinds is only slow. Considerable sales of sulphate of ammonia are reported and prices have advanced strongly. Carbonate and muriate of ammonia are unchanged, but the latter is moving well. Acetates of lime are lower in value on account of reduced rates of freight from the United States; this has brought forward buyers, and more business has been passing, but for early delivery, as producers abroad will not sell far forward, and the market is now somewhat firmer. Acetate of soda has little inquiry, but remains steady. Acetates of lead and nitrates of lead are quiet, but without change in value. Sulphate of copper has advanced and is firm. Green copperas has rather more inquiry, but prices remain extremely low. Carbonate and caustic potash are steady, but not much business doing. Yellow prussiate of potash is moving off fairly well. Borax is unchanged. Oxalic acid is quiet at convention figures.

Package Prices.

The Prices Current, issued under date of January 23 by Wm. H. Raser, drug broker and commission merchant, 32 Platt street, New York, states that trade is only moderate, with little of importance to note. The foreign opium market is referred to as unsettled. Smyrna advices are a trifle easier, while Constantinople cable advices are higher. In the absence of important business this market has further weakened, since the firmer tone imparted to the market by cable advices of last week has died out. Cases are now generally quoted at $2.22½, but $2.20 will buy to day. For broken lots $2.25 @ $2.27½ asked. *Pure Powd. Opium*, $2.70 @ $2.80, as to quantity and test. *Quinine* is in fair jobbing demand; values are unchanged, though seemingly more steady, 23½¢ @ 24¢ being generally named for jobbing lots from second hands, as to brand and quantity, with round lots obtainable at 23¢ cash, though sales have been made at 22½¢ cash within a week. *Salicine* advanced, $2 now asked by most holders, but $1.90 will buy. *Blue Vitrol* has been advanced owing to an improved demand and higher price of copper. *Chlorate Potash* is a trifle firmer, though quotations are unchanged at 9¾¢ @ 10¢ for either crystals or powder. *Hyposulphite Soda* continues scarce and high on spot at $1.85 @ $2, as to quantity. *Spirits Turpentine* advanced to 29¢ @ 30¢. *Alum, lump* and *powdered*, lower, owing to lack of demand. *Gum Chicle*, the advancing tendency has been checked by freer offerings and price is steady at 34¢ @ 35¢. *Camphor*, American refiners have made a reduction of 1¢, and foreign is being pressed for sale at lower figures. *Naphtaline Balls*, white, are lower at 2¾¢. Flake also can be had at a considerable reduction on previous prices. *Tartaric Acid* I offer if unsold at a fraction below makers' prices; a prime brand. *Castor Fiber* continues to decline; quoted in a jobbing way at $11 @ $12, but buyers here from first hands are not disposed to buy excepting at figures much below these. *Cuttle Bone*, Trieste, single straps at 8½¢ five and ten strap lots at 8¼¢. *Lycopodium* tending downward. *Oil Anise* has further declined. *Wormwood* advanced. *Bergamot*, Sanderson's, marked up 5¢, other brands unchanged. No change in *Lemon, Orange, Sassafras, Peppermint, Wintergreen* or other important Essential Oils. *Quicksilver* firmer at 48½¢ @ 49¢. *Spanish Saffron* tending higher, owing to advances abroad and up to $6 is now asked for Valencia, but $5 @ $5.50 will yet buy and $4.50 for Alicante. *Ipecac Root* firmer. *Jalap* easier. *Serpentaria* scarce, and up to 40¢ is now asked. *Senega* unchanged but firmer. *Golden Seal* lower. *Prickley Ash Bark* very scarce and high. *Spices*, little change noticeable. *Nutmegs* firmer. *Peppers* and *Gingers* are lower.

Wholesale Druggists' Prices.

Below are enumerated the more important of the changes which have taken place during the past fortnight in the prices at which retail druggists purchase goods in ordinary lots. The complete prices current will be found on page 33.

Acid, Salicylic, has declined a full 50¢ in the interval and is now quoted 75¢ @ 80¢.

Apomorphine, crystals, is quoted $7.

Chlorine water is reduced from 25¢ to 15¢.

Cocaine Muriate has advanced to $6 25 @ $6.50; *alkaloid* is also higher, $7 @ $7.20 being now asked.

Eucalyptol is easier and offers at 30¢ @ 35¢.

Guaiacol has declined to 50¢ @ 55¢; *carbonate* can be had at $1.50 @ $1.60.

Gum Chicle has advanced to 35¢ @ 40¢.

Gum Kino is scarcer and values have hardened to $2.25 @ $2.40.

Opium is easier, with supplies offering at $2.30 @ $2.50 for whole gum, and $3 @ $3.35 for powdered.

Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1895.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

The most important feature of the drug market during the interval under review has been the material decline in salicylic acid. This article is controlled by a foreign trust, and the sudden decline is probably due to active competition from some independent producer. With regard to the general market, importing houses report that rather more attention is being given to original packages, while jobbers state that the general movement of stock is satisfactory in the aggregate, and express themselves as well pleased with the condition of the market. Prices are held very steadily as a rule, with the prospects favoring a general hardening of values. The more important fluctuations are tabled below as follows:

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Borax.	Coriander seed.
Balsam Peru.	Sassafras oil.
Cod liver oil.	Anise oil.
Cocaine.	Camphor.
Saffron, Spanish.	Opium.
Gum arabic.	Salicylic acid.
	Snake root.
	Nitrate of silver.
	Salicylate of soda.

DRUGS.

Alcohol is finding a moderate outlet into consumptive channels, and prices, in view of the unsettled condition of the affairs of the Trust, are held with considerable firmness, and no open offers of stock are making below $2.29. Wood alcohol continues in fair demand, and values are nominally unchanged, though reports are current of a probable early advance in price. Meantime orders for future delivery are being accepted and executed upon the basis of 70¢ for 95 %.

Balsam Copaiba continues to offer at 32½¢ @ 33¢ for Central American from first and second hands. Among recent transactions we are reported a sale of 20 cases on private terms.

Balsam Fir, Canada, is taken in rather an indifferent manner, but prices are well sustained upon the basis of $2.45 @ $2.60.

Balsam Peru is in small stock and with the available supply under close control, the price is maintained at $1.75.

Balsam Tolu has been selling from importers' hands at about 24¢. We hear of numerous jobbing sales within the range of 27¢ @ 30¢.

Cacao Butter, foreign, is lower, influenced by the report of a decline at the London and Amsterdam public sales. Purchases can now be made at 31¢ @ 32¢, as to quality, cash and regular terms.

Cascara Sagrada Bark is in better supply and some large transactions have taken place, with stock changing hands down to the point of 4¢

Cod Liver Oil has advanced materially since our last and is now held firmly at $35.00 @ $40.00 for Lofoten and Davold respectively.

Cuttle Bone, Trieste, continues in steady moderate request at 8½¢ @ 8¾¢. Numerous sales at the lower range are reported.

Damiana Leaves continue to find sale in moderate jobbing way, with current transactions at the range of 9¢ @ 9½¢.

Ergot continues dull and sales are making at 20¢ @ 22¢ for German and 25¢ @ 27¢ for Spanish.

Glycerin is easier, with sellers of drums at 11¢ @ 11½¢, barrels, 12¢ @ 12½¢, and cases, 12½¢ @ 14¢.

Jaborandi Leaves are scarce, true grades being about out of market. A small lot of medium here is held at 12¢, and inferior goods are offering down to 5¢.

Juniper Berries are in better supply and offer freely at slightly lower prices. We are reported a sale of 50 bags at 1⅞¢.

Menthol is advancing at primary sources and holders here are decidedly firmer in their views, quoting $4.35 @ $4.50 for ordinary quality and $5 for Cocking's.

Opium continues dull and unsettled. In original packages it is not openly offered at less than $2.15, but it is intimated that a trifle less could be done upon a large order. The demand, however, is confined chiefly to broken lots and a very limited interest is extended to case packages. Small packages are now offered at $2.15 @ $2.17½, with a moderate business reported at this range. Powdered remains steady at $2.65 @ $2.75 as to holder and test, with sales at this range.

Quinine is meeting with a moderate inquiry for consumptive purposes, but important interest is withheld for the moment. Holders are meeting the trade requirements upon the basis of 23¢ @ 24¢, cash, and regular terms for large bulk foreign.

Saffron, Spanish, has advanced in the interval and is now quoted $6 @ $6.50, with a moderate jobbing trade at this range.

Tonca Beans, Angostura, continue to be held at $1.45 @ $1.60, though at the inside price very little stock is obtainable.

Vanilla Beans have sold freely in the interval, some 300 pounds changing hands within the range of our quotation, say $6.50 @ $11, as to quality.

DYESTUFFS.

Cudbear has sold to some extent during the interval with 8¾¢ paid in most instances.

Cutch S. M. is inquired for rather more freely and some 250 bales have sold at 5¢. The quotations of the market range from 4½¢ @ 6¢ for bale, as to quality and quantity.

Divi Divi is meeting with about the usual jobbing inquiry and prices are fairly well sustained at the quoted range, say $38 @ $60 as to quality.

Gambier contains dull, with the tone of the market easier. Ex-Hilaria sales have been made down to 4¢, though holders are endeavoring to obtain 4 1/16¢ @ 4⅛¢ for additional parcels. Steamer goods from store have sold at the inside figure and a similar value would be accepted for further quantities, though up to 4⅜¢ @ 4½¢ is asked for small lots, including sail stock. The Foreland, to arrive, is maintained at 3 70¢, though we learn of no additional sales.

Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo, are reported advanced in the London market, but no quotable change is noted here. Current sales are at 12½¢ @ 13¢.

Sumac, Sicily, remains quiet, with $60 @ $62.50 quoted for spot goods; forward shipments are offered at $58 @ $58.50.

CHEMICALS.

Acetate of Lime continues in moderate inquiry and the market is steady at 90¢ @ 95¢ for Brown and $1.50 @ $1.55 for Gray.

Arsenic. White, continues in limited supply and firm at 3¾¢ @ 3⅞¢.

Blue Vitriol is held firm at 3½¢. Some carload lots have sold at this figure, which is considered strictly inside for large lots.

Borax has been advanced by the Pacific Coast producers to meet an advance in freight rates, and concentrated is now quoted 5¢ @ 5¼¢ and refined 5¼¢ @ 5½¢ in bags and 5½¢ @ 5¾¢ in barrels.

Brimstone, crude seconds, continues dull, with prices somewhat easier. Stock ex-wharf and to arrive is now obtainable at $16 and forward shipments $15.75.

Chlorate of Potash offers in some instances at 9⅞¢ for jobbing quantities, but values are hardening somewhat and 10¢ is now generally demanded.

Cream Tartar is maintained firmly at 17½¢ @ 17¾¢ for crystals and powder, but we hear of some outside lots offering in a limited way at ¼¢ less.

Nitrate of Silver has dropped another notch, the price having been reduced by the manufacturer to 40¢ @ 41½¢ for lots of 1,000 ounces and over.

Nitrate of Soda is offered more freely, ex-wharf, but sales are somewhat restricted owing to a lack of inquiry. The current quotation is $1.80 @ $1.85, according to quantity.

Salicylic Acid has attracted a good deal of attention during the past few days by the sudden sharp decline in value, the foreign Trust, through their agents here, having reduced the price 40¢ ℔ lb. For lots of 500 pounds the quotation is 56¢; 100 pounds, 58¢, and less quantity 60¢.

Soda Bicarbonate continues in moderate jobbing demand, with numerous sales at the range of $2 @ $2.50 for foreign and $1.75 @ $2.50 for domestic.

Tartaric Acid is quoted by manufacturers at 23¢, though bids of 22½¢ in instances are accepted.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise is not inquired for to any great extent and values are easier. The prospects for an early addition to the supply from primary sources are good, and in the face of this it is unlikely that prices will go higher. Spot goods offer at $1.70 @ $1.75.

Cassia is without important change either as regards price or demand. Supplies can be obtained at $1, and the jobbing price ranges from $1 @ $1.15, as to holder.

Cubeb is dull and the tone of the market is weak. Holders are now openly quoting $1 @ $1.05 as acceptable.

Clove is finding a moderate sale at 50¢ @ 52½¢.

Peppermint continues dull, but prices are fairly well sustained upon the basis of $1.70 @ $1.90 for bulk, as to quality.

Sassafras is now quoted 33¢ @ 34¢. The arrivals are light and supplies do not accumulate.

GUMS.

Aloes, Socotrine, is held at 22¢ @ 26¢, and numerous small sales are reported at this range.

Camphor offers at 34¢ for refined domestic in barrels and 35¢ in cases. The demand is, however, not stimulated to any extent by the recent reduction.

Chicle remains quiet, though importers yet require full 35¢.

Guaiac in a small way is bringing 12¢ @ 20¢.

Kino is firmer, most holders quoting full $2.

Manilla is quiet, though generally steady. Parcels to arrive are held at 9½¢.

Tragacanth, Aleppo, is held at the range of 40¢ @ 70¢, as to quality.

ROOTS.

Dandelion, German, is reported very scarce abroad and is sparingly offered in this market.

Gentian is in fair jobbing demand and firm at 3½¢; 10,000 lb are reported sold at this figure.

Ipecac is firm, with jobbing sales making at the range of $1.15 @ $1.20.

Jalap is in better supply, fresh parcels continuing to arrive from primary markets. There is little doing, however, in a quantity way, buyers' views being yet below that of importers. The former offer 18¢, while the latter are asking 21¢ @ 22¢.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican is lower, importers offering down to 6¼¢. Jobbing parcels from second hands are quoted 6¾¢ @ 7¢.

Senega continues to offer in the market at 29¢ @ 30¢ for Manitoba and Minnesota. Manitoba has sold very freely during the interval, sales to the extent of some 10,000 pounds being reported. The goods changed hands, it is stated, at 27¢.

Snake.—Texas is scarce and held at 38¢.

SEEDS.

Anise, German, offers a shade lower, say 6¢ @ 6½¢. Star Anise offers at 18¢ @ 20¢, as to quality.

Cardamom, decorticated, offers to import at 50¢. This price would be accepted here for a limited quantity.

Celery is offered and selling moderately at the range of 8½¢ @ 8¾¢.

Coriander continues to offer at 7¢ for unbleached and 7¼¢ for bleached, but no sales of importance come to the surface.

Fennel, German, is scarce, best grades being extremely difficult to obtain. For the limited supply obtainable 9¢ is asked.

Fœnugreek is in good jobbing request, with sales at 2¼¢.

Grains of Paradise are now obtainable down to 5½¢.